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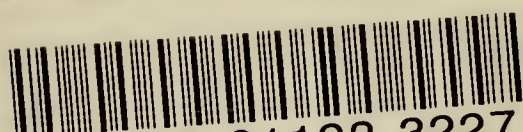


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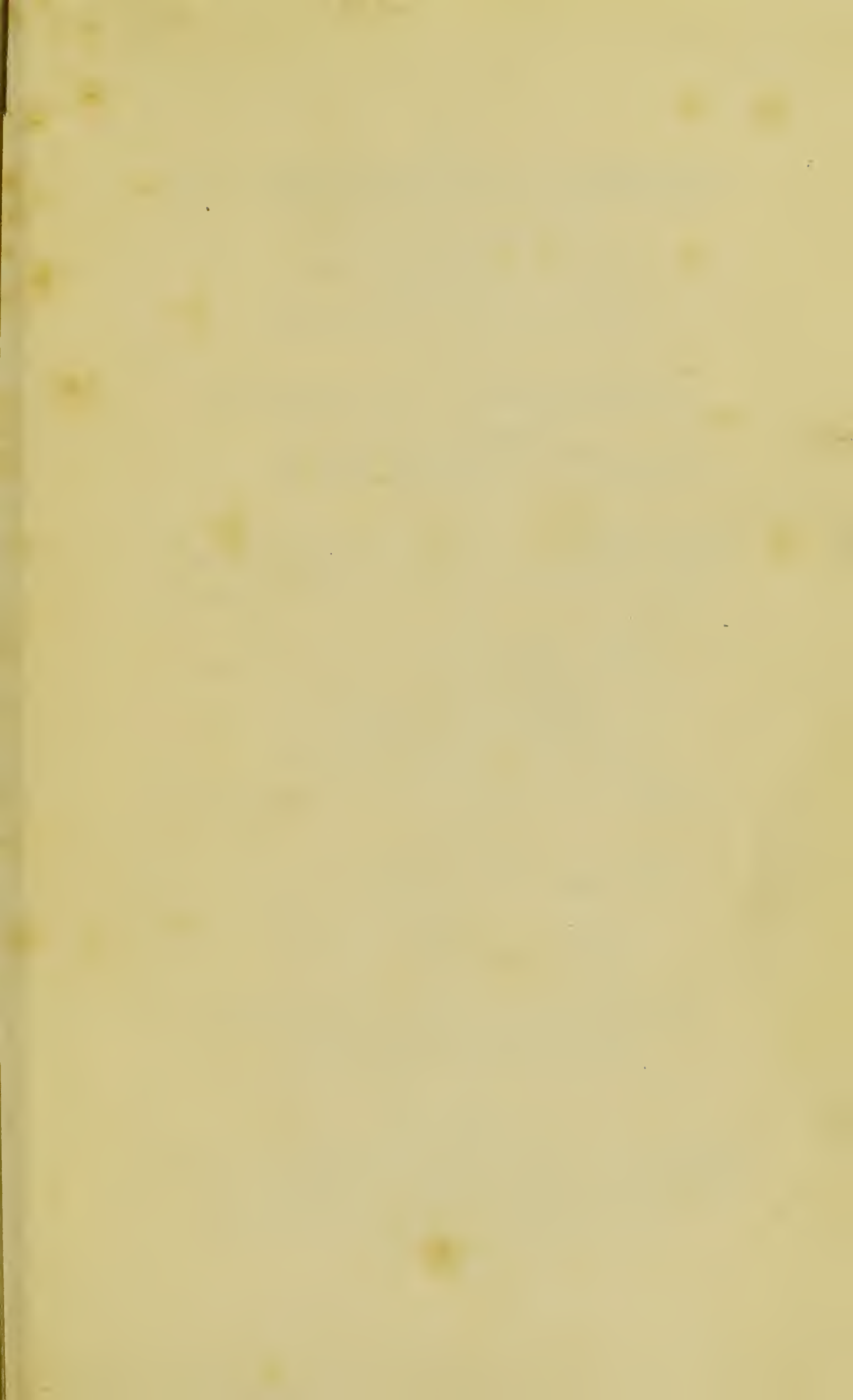
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The last day of the year

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S LEDGER:

A PLAIN AND EASY PLAN
OF KEEPING
ACCURATE ACCOUNTS
OF THE
EXPENSES OF HOUSEKEEPING.

——— “ Let thine Eye descend
To trace with patient Industry, the page
Of INCOME and EXPENSE.” SHENSTONE.

AND THE
ELEMENTS OF DOMESTIC ECONOMY.
“ INDUSTRY is Fortune's Right Hand and FRUGALITY her Left.”

BY WILLIAM KITCHINER, M.D.
AUTHOR OF THE COOK'S ORACLE,
THE ART OF INVIGORATING AND PROLONGING LIFE,
THE ECONOMY OF THE EYES,
OBSERVATIONS ON SINGING, ETC. AND
EDITOR OF
THE LOYAL, NATIONAL, AND SEA SONGS OF ENGLAND.

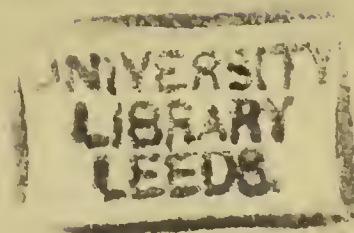
To which is Added,
TOM THRIFTY'S ESSAY
ON THE
PLEASURE OF EARLY RISING,
AND
SCHEME FOR AN EARLY HOUR COMPANY.

“ Pleasures untasted by Luxurious Wealth
Await his Steps who rises with the Dawn.”

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR HURST, ROBINSON, AND CO. 90, CHEAPSIDE;
G. B. WHITTAKER, AVE-MARIA LANE; AND ARCHIBALD
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SELLERS AND STATIONERS IN TOWN AND COUNTRY.

1824.



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Just Published, in 12mo. Price 9s. Boards.

THE COOK'S ORACLE;

Containing Receipts for Plain Cookery, on the most economical Plan for Private Families; also, the Art of composing the most simple and most highly-finished Broths, Gravies, Soups, Sauces, Store Sauces, and Flavouring Essences, Pastry, Puddings, Preserves, Pickles, &c.

The Quantity of each Article is accurately stated by Weight and Measure; being the result of Actual Experiments instituted in the Kitchen of WILLIAM KITCHINER, M.D. The Fifth Edition.

"For *Practical Precepts* we recommend particularly and chiefly the COOK'S ORACLE, in which, along with the plainest directions, there is more of Philosophy, and, if we may so speak, of the Literature of Gastronomie, than in any work we have seen."—*Suppl. to Encyc. Britan. article Food.*

"The COOK'S ORACLE we consider as the *ne plus ultra* of the science of Eating, and the very acmè of excellence in Culinary literature. So much good sense, combined with such exquisite *Gourmanderie*—so much plain *Pot-information*, conveyed in so truly humorous and original a style, place this work on the very eminence of the ample dome of Cookery."—*Monthly Review for December, 1821, p. 394.*

"We venture to prophesy, that the COOK'S ORACLE will be considered as the English *Institute of Cookery*."—*Edinburgh Review for March, 1821, p. 60.*

The Quantity of each Article being accurately stated—and the Time for dressing being given—by the help of this Culinary Code, the most Inexperienced Person, in as little time as they can read it through attentively, may learn to dress a Dinner as well as the most EXPERIENCED PROFESSED Cook, and can provide and prepare Common Food so frugally and so perfectly, that the plain every day Family-Fare of the most ECONOMICAL HOUSEKEEPER will, with scarcely any additional expense or trouble, be a satisfactory Entertainment for an EPICURE, or an INVALID.

The Receipts are so composed as to be as agreeable and useful to the Stomach, as they are inviting to the Appetite—and are Nourishing without being Inflammatory, and Savoury without being Surfeiting.

THE
ELEMENTS
OF
DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

“INDUSTRY is *Fortune's Right Hand*, and FRUGALITY her *Left*.”

To understand the *Economy of Household Affairs* is not only essential to a Woman's proper and pleasant performance of the duties of a Wife and a Mother, but is indispensable to the Comfort, Respectability, and general Welfare of all Families, — whatever be their Circumstances.

The Editor has employed some leisure hours in collecting some Practical Hints for instructing Inexperienced Housekeepers in the useful

Art of Providing Comfortably for a Family;

which is displayed so plainly and so particularly, that a Young Lady may learn *the delectable Arcana of Domestic Affairs*, in as little time as is usually devoted to directing the position of her Hands on a *Piano-forte*, or of her Feet in a *Quadrille* — which will enable her to make the Cage of Matrimony as comfortable, as the Net of Courtship was charming. He has also contrived

A HOUSEKEEPER'S LEDGER,
*A Plain, Easy, and Infallible Plan for accurately
 arranging Household Expenses, which with only*

ONE HOUR'S ATTENTION IN A WEEK,
 will enable you to balance all such Accounts with the
 utmost Exactness : this he believes will be an acceptable
 acquisition to All, who admit that

Order AND Economy
 are the Basis of

COMFORT AND INDEPENDENCE.

The Editor has sought every opportunity of consulting with experienced Housewives, and accomplished Mistresses of Families, and of making Memoranda of their Advice, and these Gleanings are now presented to the Reader, — for which humble effort to augment “ *The Happiness of Home*,” the Writer claims no other credit than that of having collected them.

“ The World has not yet learned the Riches of Frugality.”

TULL

He has long thought with Dr. JOHNSON that

“ the greatest part of those who lose themselves in Studies by which I have not found that they grow much wiser, might with more advantage both to the Public and themselves, apply their understandings to *Domestic Arts*, and store their minds with *Axioms of Humble Prudence and Private Economy*.”

Athenæus affirms, that Cooks were the first Kings of the Earth ; and that they obtained the Sovereign Power, by instituting set Meals, and dressing Meat to please every Man's Palate.

'Tis certain, the old Patriarchs, who according to Sir *Robert Filmer* must be reckoned Kings and Princes, were their own Cooks ; and we are well assured, one of their Number derived a Blessing to himself and his Posterity by making a savory Hash, though he craftily imposed Kid for Venison.

The *Greek* Commanders at the Siege of *Troy*, who were likewise all Royal Sovereigns, never presumed to set before their Guests any kind of Food, but what was cooked by their own Hands ; and *Achilles* was famous for broiling Beef-Steaks.

In the Infancy of the Roman Republic, every Citizen, from a Dictator, down to the meanest *Plebeian*, dressed his own Victuals ; and one of their greatest Generals received the *Samnite* Ambassadors in the Room where he was boiling Turnips for his Dinner. Although they came to offer him a large Sum of Gold ; yet he did not think their Message of so much Consequence as to occasion his Pot to boil over.

These Royal, Patriarchal, or Consular Cooks never dressed above one Dish at a time, and in a very plain Manner, (whether of animal or vegetable Food.)

In Process of Time, when it became fashionable to multiply Dishes, they required Assistants; and at length devolved this Part of the Kingship on their Ministers; — Some Modern Princes indeed have endeavoured to restore it to its pristine Dignity: I do not mean Pope *Julius*, who made *Pudding Pies*, nor the King in *Rabelais*, who cried *Green-Sauce*, because they were Cooks by Compulsion: But I mean the greatest Prince of the Age in which he lived, the Regent of *France*; who had a *Petit Cuisine*, to which he frequently retired to recreate himself in dressing a Supper for his Mistress and his Friend.

In the *Olden Time*, it was customary for every Family in England to have *A Compleat Code of Economic Laws*; the most minute attention was paid to the most inconsiderable Domestic Expense, and the formal stated orders established with regard to many particulars, were precise in the extreme.

THE NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSEHOLD BOOK for 1512 is a very curious specimen of such a System of Ancient *Œconomics*, in 50 chapters and 464 closely printed 8vo. pages: this curious and scarce book is one of the most singular and exact accounts of Ancient Manners that English Antiquity affords us.

The Earl's family consisted of 166 persons —

masters and servants, and 57 strangers were expected every day—in the whole 223. *Twopence halfpenny*, was reckoned to be the daily expense of each for Meat, Drink, and Firing: and *One Thousand pounds* the Annual expense of Housekeeping,—*Wheat* being then 5s. 8d. per Quarter.

This Earl's domestic concerns were managed with such extreme exactness, and such rigid economy, that the number of pieces which must be cut out of every Quarter of Beef, — Mutton, &c., are determined, and must be entered and accounted for by the Clerks appointed for that purpose, so there cannot be any thing more erroneous than the magnificent ideas many people have of the unbounded liberality of

“ Old English Hospitality.”

It may amuse the Reader to relate a specimen of the Pompous, and even Royal style assumed by this Feudal Chieftain — He does not give

AN ORDER FOR THE MAKING OF MUSTARD,
of which it is stated that the annual allowance was 166 gallons, but it is introduced with the following formal preamble: “ *It seemeth Good to Us, and our Council,*” &c. &c. &c.

DAILY.

ITEM. That the BREVEEMENTES of the EXPENSEZ of the Hous be kept every day in the Countynhous at Two TIMES on the DAY, that is to say, FIRST tyme incontynent after the DYNAR — ande the SECOUNDE tyme at after SOPAR.

WEEKELY.

That the said Clarkes of the Kechynge shall affore they maik any Barganne for Provision of any maner of gross Empcion for keepinge of my Loordes Hous, that they maik my Lorde privey theretoo affore the Barganne be concluded, to th' entent that they may knowe whether His Loordeship will agre to the said prices or not; and if his Loordeship be absentt from home, thanne to maik such of his Loordeships Counsaill or Servaunts that my said Lorde leefs in trust to see which he haith appointed prevey to the said Empcion affore the Barganne be concluded, to th' ententt that they may see whether they have made there Bargans in dewful tyme or nott.

MOUNTHLY.

ITEM, that the saide Clarkes of the Kechinge at th' ende of every Mouneth taik the Remaneth and sett the Price upon the Heed of every thing that Remaneth what it is worth, and to maik a Bill of all the clere expenses of the said Moneth, and to rate every man what he standes in a Meel' the Day, and the Week, and what th' hoole Mouneth drauith too in the hous." See Northumberland Household Book, p. 115 and 116.

"All to whom Want is terrible, upon whatever principle, ought to think themselves obliged to learn the sage maxims of our parsimonious Ancestors, and attain the salutary arts of contracting expense; for *without Economy, None can be RICH, and with it Few will be POOR*: the mere power of saving what is already in our hands, must be of easy acquisition to every Mind; and as the example of Lord BACON may shew that the highest intellect cannot safely

neglect it, a thousand instances every day prove that the humblest may practise it with success." — RAMBLER, No. 57.

ORDER is the basis of ECONOMY.

“ Allow me to recommend to you,
Order in the conduct of your Affairs,
Order in the distribution of your Time ;
Order in the management of your Fortune :
Order in the regulation of your Amusements ;
Order in the arrangement of your Society.

Thus, ‘ *Let all Things be done in order.*’ ” 1 Cor. xiv. 40.

Make an exact Estimate of your *Net* Income, after subtracting all the *Charges* thereon, and all the *Deductions* therefrom for Repairs, Collecting, &c.

Be assured, that so great is the Mutability of Fortune,—and so great the Uncertainty of Income from whatever source it is derived, that if You hope to enjoy Tranquillity of Mind, and to be Independent and Respectable, — YOU MUST RESERVE AT LEAST TWO FIFTHS, OF WHAT APPEARS TO BE YOUR NET INCOME, One Fifth for your Family, and the other as a reserve against those casual deficiencies of Income, and unforeseen Expenses, which happen in every station of Society.

“ Experience has proved that Charges of all kinds, seldom fail to exceed the original Computation ; and that new demands not foreseen at first, continually occur. Hence, it is the part of prudence in

every Master of a Family rigidly to adjust his Expenditure to such a standard, as may not only provide for deficiencies in his Estimate—but also an Annual Fund for his Family, and an Annual Surplus for unexpected contingencies, heavy losses, burthensome repairs, distressed relations.” — Gisborne’s Enquiry, vol. ii. 478.

To ensure this, — compare your *Weekly* Expenses with a computation which you may easily make of how much your *Annual* income will afford every Week.—(See the Table at the end of this Work.)

The following Hints may help a Young Housekeeper to make a tolerably accurate Estimate of what is likely to be

THE ANNUAL AMOUNT OF HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES.

The Price of many Articles is regular and fixed — and by consulting with experienced persons you may easily learn the rate of others — the average Expense of moderate persons in a frugal family who seldom purchase either Fish or Poultry, is per Mouth per Week, of

| | | |
|---------------|-------|------------------------------|
| MEAT* | . . . | 6 Pounds (weight undressed). |
| BREAD | . . . | 4 Pounds (Quartern Loaf). |
| BUTTER | . . | $\frac{1}{2}$ Pound. |
| TEA | . . . | 2 Ounces. |
| SUGAR | . . . | $\frac{1}{2}$ Pound. |
| BEER (PORTER) | | 1 Pint per day. |

* Some Housekeepers allow their cooks a certain sum instead of the Kitchen-stuff.—Give those you are obliged to trust, every

*These allowances I have not counted upon
after 30 years careful observation*

BEER should be at least a Month in your Cellar to get settled and fine before it is tapped. If you have good and capacious cellars, desire your Brewer, about the Months of March and October, to lay in the quantity of Beer that will last the family for at least six months—or if you have room to contain enough to carry you through the whole Year—the Brewer will engage that it will keep good and fresh the year round; and if it becomes too Stale will take it back and change it for fresh. This is the best plan of having Good Beer.

TABLE BEER.

It is a good Rule not to draw more than Half a pint per head—we mean this for the Kitchen Dinner; for the present Fashion has voted that Sir John Barley-corn's Old English Cordials are *extremely Ungenteel* in the Parlour: however, the saccharine and mucilaginous material of the Malt, and the astringent and tonic power of the Hop, render good *Beer* a much

inducement to be honest, and no temptation to play tricks.—A Kitchen-stuff merchant gave us the following anecdote of the History of Grease:—"Some Cooks will strip your Meat of its fat—crib your Candles—cabbage your Potatoes, &c., to increase the contents of their Grease pot; nay, are so Naughty as even to cheat Me! Do you know that after melting 20 pounds of Fat—that I have found almost half that weight of Potatoes—which when Nicely mashed, and stirred well into the Hot dripping, alas! worse luck, I cannot detect, till melted!!!"

more nutritive and strengthening beverage than any *Wine*.

If more Beer is drawn than is drunk at Dinner, put a piece of bread into it—and it will be almost as pleasant drinking at Supper as if it was fresh drawn.

In very small Families a Pint of *Porter* per head is sometimes allowed instead of *Table Beer*, or rather the Money which a Pint of Porter would cost, which at the present price, $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ per pot, is not quite £4. 0s. 0d. per Annum. Most Servants prefer this to having Table Beer, the common sort of which is often so absolutely undrinkable, that *Jack Cade* would have no occasion to say now, “I will make it FELONY to drink *Small Beer*.”

If Beer becomes too *Stale*, a few grains of Carbonate of Potash, added to it at the time that it is drunk, will correct it, and make Draught Beer as brisk as Bottled Ale.

When Beer is tapped too soon and is too *Bitter*, the addition of a bit of Sugar to each Pint will greatly improve it.

The Second sort of Beer, which is called *Table Ale*, is to be recommended as a good family Beverage, and is sold at 22s. for 18 Gallons.

BREAD. As I have observed, the average consumption by Adults who have plenty of Potatoes and Vegetables and other Foods, is about a Quartern Loaf per Week.

Bread is now sold by the Pound, and the price of

the finest wheaten Bread is at present $2\frac{3}{4}d.$ per pound, about $11\frac{3}{8}d.$ for the Quartern Loaf.

Fresh Baked Bread is extremely unwholesome — a Loaf should not be cut till it has been baked at least 24 hours—and be kept in an Earthen Pan with a Cover. Cut the Loaf as even as possible — pare off all Burned and Black parts of the crust, and cut no more Bread at a time than you think will be wanted.

If any Pieces are left—let them be eaten before more Bread is cut—or at least put them away carefully in the Bread Pan—the Crum will be useful for making Bread Crums for fried fish, &c. (No 320)—the crust will make a *Save All Pudding*.—See No. 110 of the Appendix to THE COOK'S ORACLE. The Picces should be thus used twice a week, especially in damp weather, or they will be in danger of becoming mouldy.

One of the surest tokens of a *Good Housewife* is the state of her Bread Pan.

In serving LUNCHEONS or SUPPERS, the frugal Housewife will forbid all cutting up Cold Ham, Tongue, &c. into Slices, to make what those whose EYE requires more pleasing than their PALATE does, call *Pretty Dishes*.

MEAT should be cut at Table as well as Bread—if either Economy or Enjoyment be desired; it not only prevents Waste, but preserves the Flavour and succulence of it till the moment that the Mouth is ready.

Some Cooks, to make COLD MEAT look smart, cut off the outside slices every time it goes to table. This should never be done, because the first person helped will not like the outside—but expect the ceremony which has been performed in the Kitchen should be repeated in the Parlour.

FISH. Herrings — Mackerel — Flounders — Cod, &c., when in full season, when they are cheapest and best may sometimes be bought at a cheaper rate than Butcher's Meat—and the judicious purchase of Fish is one of the main points in Domestic Economy, especially of those who can go to *Billingsgate* Market for it.

JULY 17, 1824.

The following new Regulations have been just issued by the Lords of the Admiralty:—There shall be allowed to every person serving in his Majesty's ships, the following daily quantities of provisions, viz.

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| Bread 1lb. | Sugar 1½ oz. |
| Beer 1 gal. | Fresh Meat 1lb. |
| Cocoa 1 oz. | Vegetables ½ lb. |
| Tea ¼ oz. | |

When Fresh meat and vegetables are not issued, there shall be allowed in lieu thereof:—

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Salt Beef alternately . . ¾ lb. | Salt Pork alternately . . ¾ lb. |
| Flour ¾ lb. | Pease ½ pint. |

And, Weekly, whether fresh or salt meat is issued, oatmeal half-pint, vinegar half-pint.

On the days on which flour is ordered to be issued, suet and raisins, or currants, may be substituted for a portion of flour, at the following rate:—

One pound of Raisins being considered equal to 1lb. of Flour.

| | | |
|------------------------|-------|--------|
| Half pound of Currants | ditto | ditto. |
| Half pound of Suet | ditto | ditto. |

*These allowances are to be supplied
in the following manner*

In case it should be found necessary to alter any of the above species of provisions, and to issue others as their substitutes, it is to be observed that

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of Soft Bread, or | } | is to be considered equal to 1 lb. of Biscuit. |
| 1 lb. of Rice, or | | |
| 1 lb. of Flour | | |
| 1 Pint of Wine | } | is to be considered equal to a Gallon of Beer. |
| 1 Pint of Spirits | | |
| 1 Ounce of Coffee, or | } | is to be considered equal to 1 Ounce of Cocoa. |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ Ounce of Tea | | |
| 1 lb. of Rice, or | } | is to be considered equal to 1 Pint of Pease. |
| 1 Pint of Cavalances, or | | |
| 1 Pint of Dholl | | |
| 1 lb. of Butter is to be considered equal to 1 lb. of Sugar. | | |
| 2 lb. of Cheese are to be considered equal to 1 lb. of Cocoa. | | |
| $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Onions or Leeks to be equal to 1 lb. of other vegetables. | | |

A Fund for ensuring the independence of a Growing Family, and for encountering those unexpected demands upon your Purse which occasionally overtake the most Prudent, can only be provided by the most Provident,—They only can do their duty to others.

They only can exercise the Godlike power of rewarding those who have done their Duty to them.

They only can yield to the best feelings of the heart, and “ Comfort the Fatherless and Widows in their Affliction, and keep themselves unspotted from the World.”

To make an Appearance beyond your Fortunc, either in Dress, Equipage, or Entertainments, is a certificate of a much greater weakness in your Character, than to keep within it.

Let Prodigals, if they please, report that “ You have more than you Spend ”—such remarks will have

a much pleasanter effect upon your Credit than if Prudent men say that “ You Spend more than you have ” — for the latter, your warmest friend will not be able to furnish any apology ; but for the former, every man who does not prefer Madness to Mirth, will commend and respect you.

A Dinner Table should not be more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in width ; what will spread handsomely on such a Table, will appear scanty on a Table that is 5 feet in width.

Let the appointments of your Table, be equally distant from pompous Parade, and penurious Parsimony.

Let your Provision be abundant in quantity — of excellent quality — Cooked in the best style, and put on Table in the neatest manner possible. It is a good plan always to provide for at least One more Guest than you expect — especially if you are not well acquainted with the capacity of your Visitor. — Some Folks want two or three times as much as others — for instance, *our Incomparable and Inspired Composer* HANDEL required uncommonly large and frequent supplies of Food — among other Stories told of this great Musician, it is said, that whenever he dined Alone at a Tavern he always ordered “ DINNER FOR THREE ” — and on receiving for Answer to his Question — “ *Is de Tinner retty ?* ” — “ as soon as the Company come ” — He said “ *con strepito,* ” “ Den pring up te Tinner, “ *prestissimo,* ” **I** AM DE GOMBANY.”

However Plain your Dinner, — if it is prime, plentiful, and properly dressed, it will be quite as acceptable

to Friends to whom you are acceptable, as a profusion of all the expensive Rarities which extravagance could assemble — unless indeed gentle Reader you affect the company of *Bons Vivants*, with whom Dinner is the chief business of the Day — who merely “*Live to Eat*” — who see the Sun rise with no other hope than that they shall fill their Bellies before it sets, who are not satisfied till they are Surfeited — or of those *Sons of Anacreon* who are not Entertained till they are Intoxicated, and who ridiculously maintain that the Restorative Process cannot be perfectly complete in *Old* people till they feel as frisky as a four-year old, and that

“ Brisk Wine shall recruit
As Life’s Winter may wear ye.”

till you receive the same refreshment which *Young* Persons do from their ordinary unexcitant meals, when they often exhibit the antics of incipient Inebriety, and therefore, as the sensibility of the System diminishes, to produce equally perfect restoration they take “another Cup and then,” and chant “O Bring me Wine,” and “Jolly Mortals fill your Glasses,” till Hilarious symptoms shew that the Machinery is fully wound up.

It has been proposed as an improvement of the old Rule for the Circulation of the Bottle, “Fill what you will, but Drink what you fill,” that while you continue at the festive board, As often as the Bottle goes round,

“ Fill your glass, and Empty it.”

This would furnish a fair excuse for those who feel sufficiently refreshed, to retire to Amusements agreeable to them; and by accelerating the progress of Potation, ensure the early presence of all the Guests at the Tea Table.

“ We deprecate the custom of Sitting for Hours after Dinner, and keeping the Stomach in an incessant state of Irritation by sipping Wine—nothing is more prejudicial to Digestion, nothing more fevering and enfeebling to the whole System. Immediately after Dinner drink as much as is necessary to excite that degree of action in the System without which you feel uncomfortable, and then Stop.”—See “ THE ART OF INVIGORATING LIFE,” 12mo. 1824, p. 161; where the Reader will find some wholesome Truths on the subject of WINE; and see DR. HENDERSON’S elaborate Book. 4to. 1824.

No Man should habitually take Wine as Food, till he is past 30 Years of Age. Dr. Trotter says, “ No Man in Health can need Wine till he arrives at 40.” See his Essay on Drunkenness, 8vo. 1804, p. 151.

That which may be a needful stimulus at 40, or 50, will inflame the Passions into Madness at 20 or 30—and at an earlier period, is absolute Poison.

How mistaken are those Parents who give *Wine* even to *Young Children*! it has as violent an effect upon their tender susceptible Stomachs, as the like quantity of Brandy would on a grown person.

Those Disorderly Days when it was supposed that the Host who did not oblige his Guest to “put an Enemy into his Mouth to steal away his Senses,” neglected the First Duty of Hospitality, are quite gone by—the Barbarous Custom has happily declined, and its declension affords one of the examples in which Fashion is the Friend of Virtue.

Who does not perfectly understand that a formal parade of useless Plate, &c. and an extravagant profusion of curious Viands and costly Wines, are not set out to entertain the Guests — but are neither more nor less than ostentatious Evidence of the Opulence, Pride, and Vanity of the Host?

Aim at the happy mean — be Liberal without being Lavish, be Prudent without being Penurious.

Plenty of Good Food, plainly but properly prepared, is a Feast for an Emperor! — of Folk who desire more, gentle Reader, don't you think that every *Good Housewife* would rather desire the Room, than the Company?

“To me for ever be that Guest unknown,
Who measuring my Expenses by his own,
Remarks the difference with a scornful leer,
And slights my Humble house, and Homely cheer.”

Gifford's Translation of the 11th Satire of Juvenal.

MADE DISHES, excepting those substantial and interesting preparations which are set down in “The Cook's Oracle,” and which are intended for an Invi-

gorating Meal — are a useless expense and trouble — for they are not even tasted one time in ten, if your Plain Cookery is received with applause.

ESTIMATE OF THE ANNUAL EXPENSES
OF A FAMILY

of Two, and occasionally Three in the Parlour, and Two Maids, and a Man Servant, who have a Dinner Party of a dozen about once in a month, and where there is always Plenty of good provisions — but no affectation of Profusion.

| | £ |
|---------------------------------------|-------|
| MEAT | 65 |
| FISH and POULTRY | 25 |
| BREAD | 18 |
| BUTTER and CHEESE | 25 |
| MILK | 7 |
| VEGETABLES and FRUIT | 20 |
| TEA and SUGAR | 15 |
| TABLE ALE | 25 |
| WASHING | 20 |
| COALS | 30 |
| CANDLES and SOAP | 20 |
| | <hr/> |
| | £ 270 |
| SUNDRIES and <i>Forgets</i> | 50 |
| | <hr/> |
| | £ 320 |

*To allow for a dinner to 10 persons
10 000*

Nothing is more ridiculous, — Nothing can be more ruinous to Real Comfort, than the *Vulgar Custom* of setting out a Table with a parade and a profusion, unsuited not only to the circumstances of the Host, but to the number of the Guests.

Nothing can be more fatal to TRUE HOSPITALITY, by which I mean the frequency with which we give our Friends a Hearty welcome—than the multiplicity of dishes which Luxury has made Fashionable at the tables of the Great, the Wealthy—and the Ostentatious,—who are not seldom, neither Great nor Wealthy.

Such Prodigious preparation, (as *Dominie Sampson* would say) instead of being à Compliment to our Guests, is really nothing better than an indirect Offence ;—is it not a tacit insinuation, that You think it is absolutely necessary to bribe the depravity of their Palates, when you desire the pleasure of their Company?—that you think so lightly of them, that you suppose that Savoury Sauces on your Table, are a more inviting attraction than Sensible Society around it!—and that an Honest Man is to be caught by a slice of Mutton, as easily as a Hungry Mouse is with a bit of Cheese.

When twice as much Cooking is undertaken as there are Servants, or conveniences in the Kitchen to prepare it properly—Dishes must be dressed long before the Dinner hour, and stand by spoiling, your

Cook must compromise her credit, and your Guests get Indigestions !

Now is not this, quite *the Silliest thing imaginable?*—that a whole Family should for a foolish Fashion, submit to suffer Fatigue for several days before, and Famine for several days after a Dinner party—for the strange fancy of contriving a parcel of Cloying Combustibles which they know will most likely make their Company sick!—for as ADDISON says, “ When I behold a Fashionable Table set out in all its Magnificence, I fancy that I see Gouts, and Dropsies, Fevers, and Lethargies, with innumerable other distempers lying in ambuscade among the dishes.”—Spectator, No. 195.

“ If You feed on Rich Sauces, drink deep of Strong Wine,
In the Morn go to Bed, and not till Night Dine ;
And the order of Nature thus turn topsy turvy !
You’ll quickly contract *Palsy, Jaundice, and Scurvy!!!*”

I have sometimes thought to draw up

*A Memorial in the behalf of SUPPER against
DINNER,*

Setting forth, that—the said *Dinner* has made several unjustifiable encroachments on the said *Supper*, and entered very far upon his Frontiers ;—indeed that he has banished him entirely out of several Families, and in All, has driven him from his Head quarters, and forced him to make his retreat into the hours of Mid-

night; and in short that he is now in danger of losing his character for ever, by being compelled in Self-defence to make similar unreasonable encroachments upon the territories of his ancient Neighbour and old Friend *Breakfast*.

“ The Gentleman who dines the latest
Is, in our Street, esteem’d the greatest ;
But surely, greater than them all
Is he who never Dines * at all.”

Why prepare for Eight or Ten Friends, more than sufficient Food for Twenty or Thirty Visitors? “ Enough is *as Good* as a Feast.” ’Tis better, Gentle Reader, it is indeed,—unless it is better to be surfeited, than it is to be satisfied.

A Prudent Provider who sensibly takes measure of the *Stomachic*, instead of the *Ocular* Appetites of his Guests, may entertain Twice as many, Twice as well, and Twice as often.

It is your silly senseless surfeiting farrago of *Made Dishes*, and preparations which are provided to pamper satiated Appetite, and to feed the Eyes of superannuated Epicures, that overcome the Stomach, and paralyze the Digestion, of those who eat them, and empty the Pockets of those who provide them. Superfluity and difficulty begin together. To dress food for the Stomach is easy enough—great art and expense are

* A wag on being told it was the Fashion to dine later and later every day, said, He supposed it would end at last in not dining till “ *to-morrow* !”

only requisite to irritate the Palate when the Stomach is satisfied.

*When you invite Company that you have any Real Regard for—and it will actually add to your own Happiness to see them as Hilarious as possible—endeavour, to treat them, after exactly the same manner, that they treat themselves at Home—I do not mean that you should give Pomposo such a Dinner, as Pomposo may choose to give you at a formal Grand Birth-Day Banquet, when all The Best China comes out of the Cupboard,—! and All The Family Plate is produced,—!! and All their extravagant Appurtenances are exhibited!!! for if by the assistance of the China and Sheffield Plate Warehouses (and your own inconsiderate Folly in wasting your Independence in procuring it) you are even enabled to outshine his Gorgeous Paraphernalia—Nobody cares about it—except those silly People who eat with their *Eye* instead of their *Mouth*!—*

“Who by the Fashion not the Taste approve all,
As Geese will sit on Chalk, if 'tis but Oval.”

Indeed, many folks are more vexed than pleased, if they are outshone by their Neighbours, if they are only merely Out-plated or Outdish'd—any affectation of opulence excites *Envy* in Inferiors, and *Hatred* in Equals and Superiors.

If you really wish to show your Love and Respect for your Old Friends,—invite them to come exactly at the same Hour that they Dine when at Home.

The late hospitable COLONEL BOSVILLE had his Dinner on the table exactly two Minutes before 5 o'clock—and no guest was admitted after that hour, for he was such a determined supporter of punctuality, that when his clock struck 5 his Porter locked the Street Door and laid the Key at the head of the Dinner Table—the Time kept by the Clock in the Kitchen, the Parlour, the Drawing Room, and the Watch of the Master, were minutely the same—that the Dinner was ready was not announced to the Guests in the usual way—but when the Clocks struck—this superlative Time keeper himself declared to his Guests—

“ *Dinner waits.*”

His first covenant with his Cook was, that the first time she was not punctual, would be the last she should be under his patronage.

As a Certificate of your intention to be punctual—you may send your friends a similar Billet to the following—which I have copied from No. 39 and page 202 of “ *The Somerset House Gazette.*”

“ MY DEAR SIR,

THE Honor of Your Company is requested to Dine
with on *Fryday*, 1824.

THE SPECIMENS will be placed upon THE TABLE at Five o’Clock PRECISELY, when the Business of the Day will immediately commence.

I have the Honor to be,

MY DEAR SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

SECRETARY.

*At the last General Meeting, it was unanimously Resolved,
that*

1st. "An Invitation to ETA · BETA · PI · must be answered in Writing, as soon as possible after it is received—
" within 24 Hours, at latest," reckoning from that on which it is dated ;—otherwise the SECRETARY will have the profound Regret to feel that the Invitation has been definitively declined.

2dly. The Secretary having represented that the perfection of several of the Preparations is so exquisitely evanescent, that the delay of *One Minute* after their arrival at the Meridian of Concoction, will render them no longer worthy of Men of Taste.

Therefore—to ensure the punctual attendance of those Illustrious Gastrophilists who on Grand Occasions are invited to join this high Tribunal of Taste—for their own Pleasure and the Benefit of their Country, it is irrevocably resolved, " That the Janitor be ordered not to admit any Visitor, of whatever eminence of Appetite, after the Hour which the Secretary shall have announced that The Specimens are Ready."

After such notice, one would suppose that only those imperfect Beings who have, somehow or other, been born *sans* Brain, *sans* Bowels, and *sans* every thing but mere Legs and Arms, will think of coming after the appointed Hour—but those who are too stupid to understand the importance of the regular performance of the restorative process as it relates to Themselves, are seldom very particular how they destroy the enjoyments of Others—their want of the Cream of Politeness, arises from their lack of the Milk of Human Kindness.

What can Arguments avail you if Nature has not furnished your Auditor with either sense or senses to

understand them?—your only Defence against such Gentlefolk is to tell them plainly that you Dine “*à la BOSVILLE.*”

The Crazy creatures whom your eloquence cannot persuade to be punctual for their own comfort sake, it is your duty to bar from destroying the Comfort of your other Guests:—Let not the Innocent suffer for the Guilty!

BOILEAU, the French satirist, has a shrewd observation on this subject. “I have always been *Punctual at the hour of Dinner,*” says the Bard, “for I knew, that all those whom I kept waiting at that provoking interval, would employ those unpleasant moments, to sum up all my faults.—BOILEAU is indeed a man of Genius—a very honest man;—but that dilatory and procrastinating way he has got into, would mar the virtues of an Angel.”

There are some, who seldom keep an Appointment;—They may depend upon it that they as seldom “’scape without whipping”—such an Offence inevitably excites those murmurs which are sure to drop from the best regulated Tongue, when “*Every Man’s Master,*” the Stomach, is Empty and Impatient to be filled.

The most Amiable Animals, when hungry, become Ill-tempered,—our best Friends employ the time they are kept waiting, in recollecting and repeating any real Faults we have,—and attributing to us a thousand imaginary ones.

Ill-Bred Selfish Beings, who will wilfully indulge

their own Caprice, and are entirely regardless how they wound the feelings of Others,—if they possess brilliant and useful talents, may now and then meet with a Knave who may occasionally endure them as convenient Tools ;—but deceive themselves sadly, if (they possess all the Wit in the World,)—they are so silly as to fancy that they can ever be esteemed as Friends.

MANNERS MAKE THE MAN.

GOOD *Manners*, have often made the Fortune of many, who have had nothing else to recommend them : ILL *Manners*, have as often marred the hopes, of those who have had every thing else to advance them.

Provide for your Friends in the greatest possible perfection, those things which constitute their Comfort, and are the Every Day and continual Zest of their own Fireside ;—however people may pretend to admire the variety, rarity, and costliness of what I term an *Eye Dinner* ; those Things which they actually like to Eat and Drink, and really love, and will love you for providing for them, are seldom either Dear or Difficult to procure ; such Attentions will be received as the most unequivocal demonstrations of your Respect, that you can possibly produce.

While *Hospitality* prompts you to consider how Your Friends can be best entertained according to their several fancies ; let *Prudence* gently compel you to consider also, the condition of Your own Circumstances.

If you spend *Ten* Pounds upon a Dinner, at which

every person present knows that *Five* would have been as much as your Finances will properly permit—instead of doubling the Pleasure of the Banquet—to see you squander your independence with such useless and ruinous profusion, is enough to make any rational mind “Melancholy even in the midst of Mirth.”

Don't you think that those who have half a grain of real Respect for you, will Regret, instead of Rejoice: “*Wilful Waste! makes Woful Want!!!*”

How many worthy and sensible Mistresses of Families,—Generous Hearts! whose greatest enjoyment is to make their Friends happy at any price, save that of exhausting the funds which their Duty and Affection as Parents imperatively impels them to preserve for insuring the Independence and Comfort of their Children—have I often heard lament this Fortune-wasting Health-destroying folly; but strange to say, such is the infatuation of Fashion and the force of Example, that few have the Courage to resist it: however, “it is a long Lane that has no turning,” and let us hope, that the time is not distant when it will be as much the Fashion to be Economical as it has been to be Extravagant.

If you will venture to set an Example of Moderation, You may depend upon it, that all the Sober part of your circle of Society, All those who really esteem you will not only most cordially thank you—but will

immediately and gladly follow it: "never mind what Mrs. GRUNDY says."

"Come with native Lustre shine
Moderation, Grace divine,
Whom the wise God of Nature gave,
Mad Mortals for themselves to save,
Keep as of Old, the Middle way,
Nor idly sad, nor madly gay,
But still the same in look and gait,
Easy, cheerful, and sedate."

These words are beautifully set by HANDEL.

"Such is the increasing progress of Luxury, and so baneful its effects, that every individual is bound to exert himself to check and repress it; Instead of endeavouring to surpass his Neighbours in splendid and sumptuous Entertainments, late Hours, and the other inordinate extravagances of vanity and fashion;

"If the Master of a Family bears in mind and applies the Christian principles of Temperance and Moderation, he will keep down all matters of this nature to the lowest point which the manners of the times, and his own station in life, will reasonably allow.

"With established Customs, as far as they are neither morally wrong in themselves, nor flagrantly prejudicial in their effects, it becomes him in some reasonable measure to comply, that he may not needlessly acquire the character of cynical moroseness, absent affectation, or penurious covetousness; and

thus by losing the esteem and good opinion of others, diminish his power of doing good.

“Not a moderate and unostentatious conformity to those customs and habits, or a reasonable indulgence in those comforts which are become almost necessary in the eyes of the world to the wealthy is here re-proved. Pride—Prodigality—and Intemperance only are censured.” Gisborne’s Enquiry, vol. ii. p. 395, &c.
“Conform to common Custom, but not to common Folly.”

In obedience to the Commands of several Amiable Housewives, the Editor has here inserted their invitation to Rational Economy, and recommends to his Readers the following maxims :

“Nourishment is the main end of Eating,”
 and
 “A Hearty Welcome is the Best Sauce.”

We can only anticipate the future by concluding what is probable from what is past. Only Those who have properly performed the *First Duty* of Life, can we reasonably presume will fulfil the *Second*—

“Dutiful Daughters make Beautiful Wives.”

Only Those who have been Dutiful Sons and Daughters, and Loving Brothers and Sisters, can we naturally hope will be Faithful and Affectionate Husbands and Wives, or perform *the Third*, of being provident Fathers and fond Mothers—or *the Fourth*, and prove firm Friends, and improving Companions :—

“What can we Reason but from what we Know?”

Only among kindred minds who have given these Sureties, the only real sureties, of their Worthiness,—will the Virtuous seek Society, or the wise hope to find Friends.

To such Benevolent beings

“ Whom humble joys and homefelt quiet please,
Successive Study, Exercise and Ease.”

To whom “ *Home’s Home be it ever so Homely,*” the strongest inducement to forego the comforts of their own Fire-side, is the attractive Charm of agreeable and instructive Society, and the opportunity of cultivating Connexions which may augment the Interest, and increase the enjoyment of their Journey through Life.

“ *Those who are Negligent when Young, will be necessitous when Old.*”

If You hope to enjoy the comfort of having *Enough* in the close of Life, in the commencement of your Career you must sometimes be contented with a *Little*,

“ — and learn the Virtue and the Art,
To Live on Little with a cheerful Heart.”

“ When *Socrates* was asked which of mortal men was to be accounted nearest to the Gods in Happiness ! he answered, “ that Man who is in want of the fewest Things.”

In this answer, *Socrates* left it to be guessed by his auditors, whether by the exemption from want which was to constitute happiness, he meant amplitude of

Possessions, or contradiction of Desire. And indeed there is so little difference between them, that Alexander the Great confessed the inhabitant of a Tub, was the next man to the Master of the World. Those who have the fewest wants, are not only the Happiest, but the Richest—if they do not abound in what the world calls Wealth—they do in Independence.

To make great Acquisitions can happen to very few; and in the uncertainty of human affairs, to many it will be incident to labour without reward, and to lose what they already possess by endeavours to make it more; it is therefore happy that Nature has allowed us a more certain and easy road to Plenty—"Every man may grow rich by contracting his wishes."

Cautiously contrive that your constant *Every Day Expenses*, are confined considerably within the Half of what you have actually ascertained to be your absolutely certain means of defraying them.

"*Let no Man anticipate uncertain Profits,*"

"*Who lives by Hope may die by Hunger,*"

and

"*Let no Man squander against his Inclination,*" says that "Doctor subtilis," the sagacious *Samuel Johnson*.

"With this precept it may be, perhaps, imagined easy to comply; yet if those whom profusion has buried in prisons, or driven into banishment, were examined, it would be found that very few were

ruined by their own choice, or purchased pleasure with the loss of their estates; but that they suffered themselves to be borne away by the violence of those with whom they conversed, and yielded reluctantly to a thousand prodigalities, either from a trivial emulation of wealth and spirit, or a mean fear of contempt and ridicule; an emulation for the prize of folly, or the dread of the Laugh of Fools." *Rambler*, No. 57.

The moment that you permit your current Expenses to exceed *Three Fifths* of your certain Income, you enter the path of Danger. "*Certainly if a Man would not run out, his ordinary Expenses ought not to exceed THE HALF of his Receipts; and if he thinks to increase his Estate, not THE THIRD part of them.*" *Lord Bacon's Essay on Expense.*

To keep a scrupulously

EXACT ACCOUNT OF PAYMENTS AND OF RECEIPTS

can alone enable you so to regulate your plan of Expenditure — that it will admit of occasional Indulgence without imprudent Extravagance.

Set down the smallest Sum — "*Take Care of the Pence, — the Pounds will take Care of Themselves.*" — "*A Penny a Day, is Half-a-Crown a Month, and Thirty Shillings a Year.*"

"Who Spends more than he should,
Shall not have to Spend when he would."

Not only limit your Expenses to Pounds and Shillings — but ever bear in mind the old favourite and Fortune-saving maxim of Frugal Housewives :

“ *One Penny sav’d, is TWO PENCE clear,
A Pin a day ’s a Groat a Year.*”

Don’t let Fools laugh you out of your Economy —

“ Many a little makes a mickle,”

leave them their *Jest*, and keep you your MONEY.

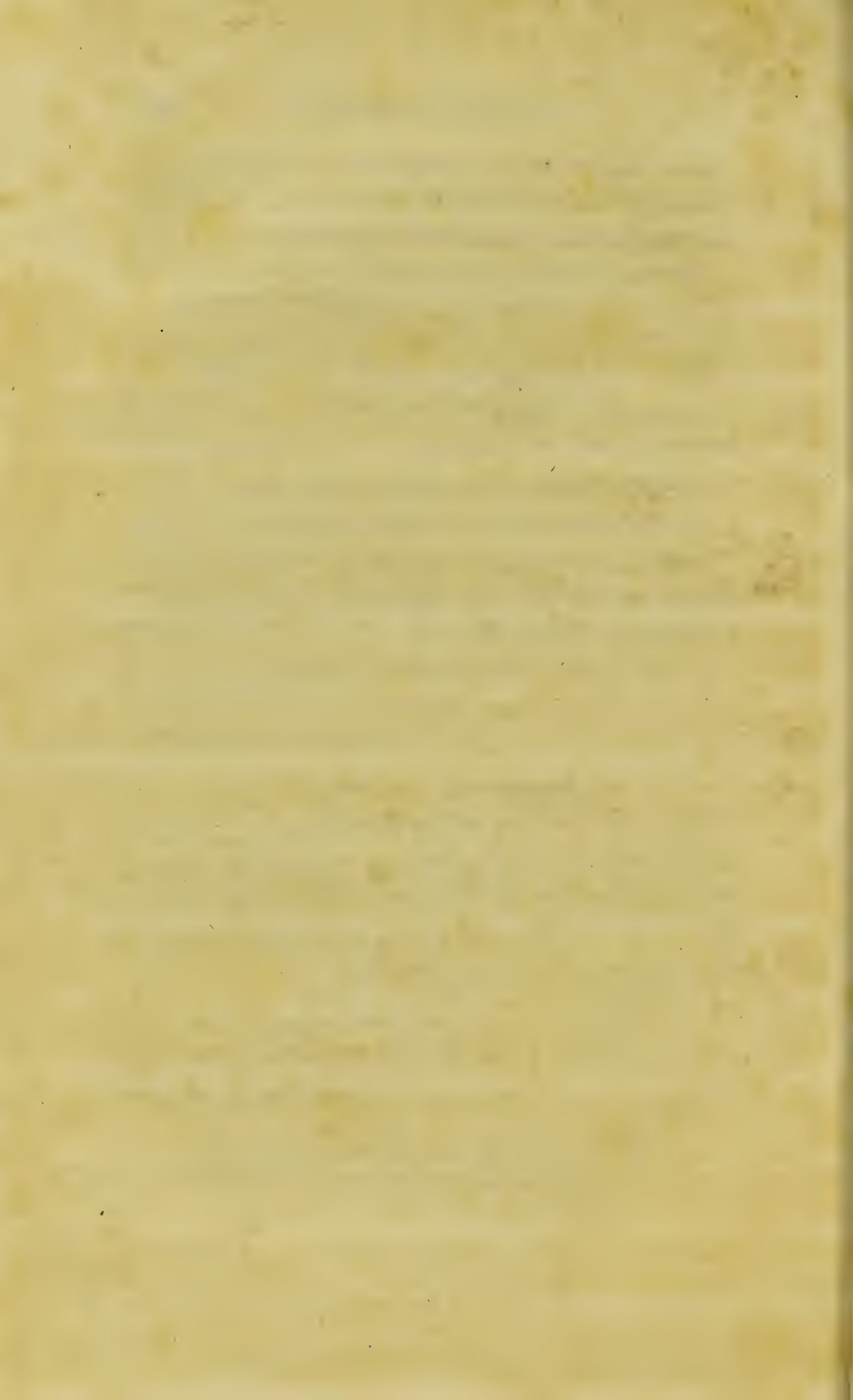
“ Keep within Compass, and you shall be sure
To avoid many Evils which others endure.”

There are Two Questions which “ *The Cook’s Oracle*” advises every Economist always to ask before he makes any Purchase —

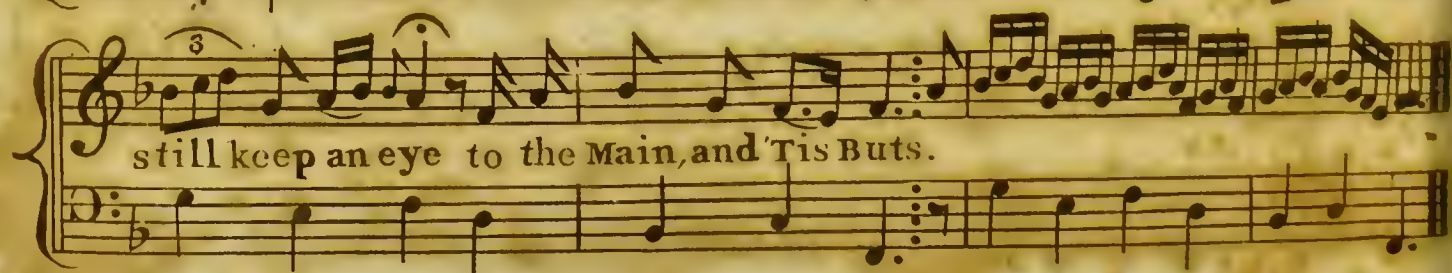
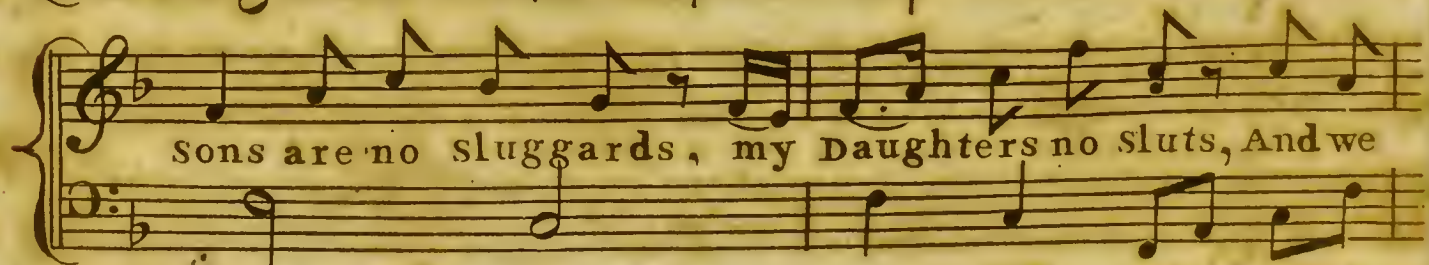
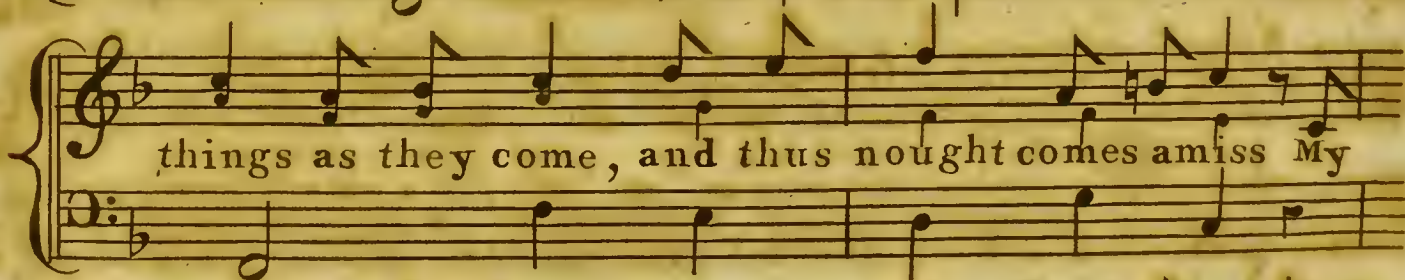
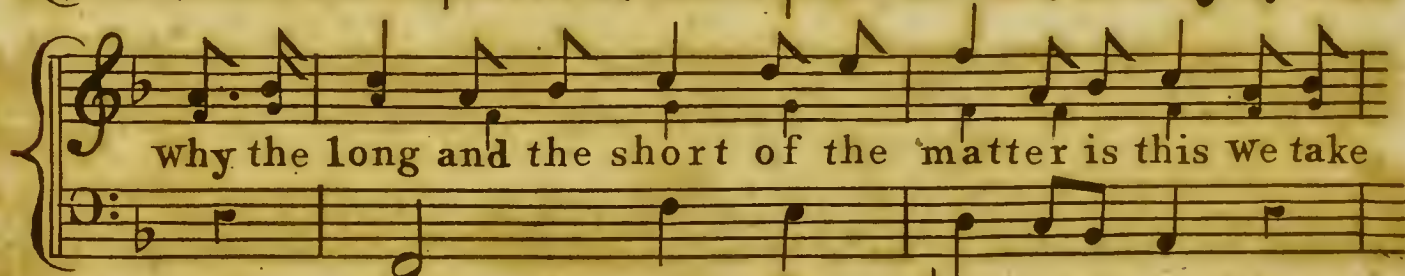
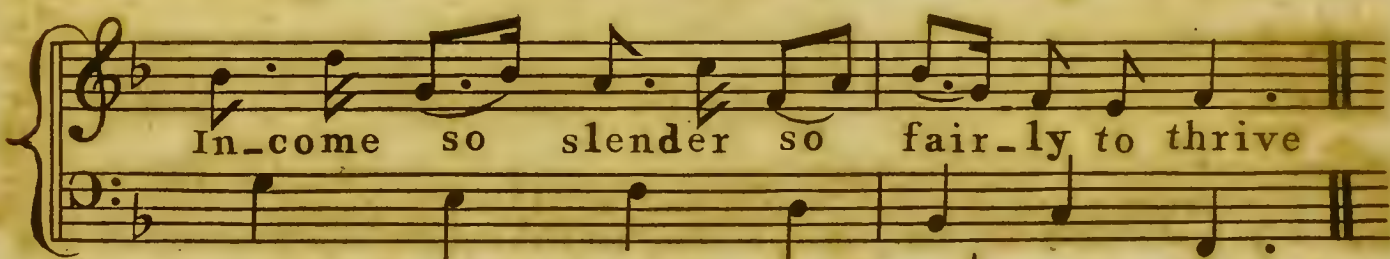
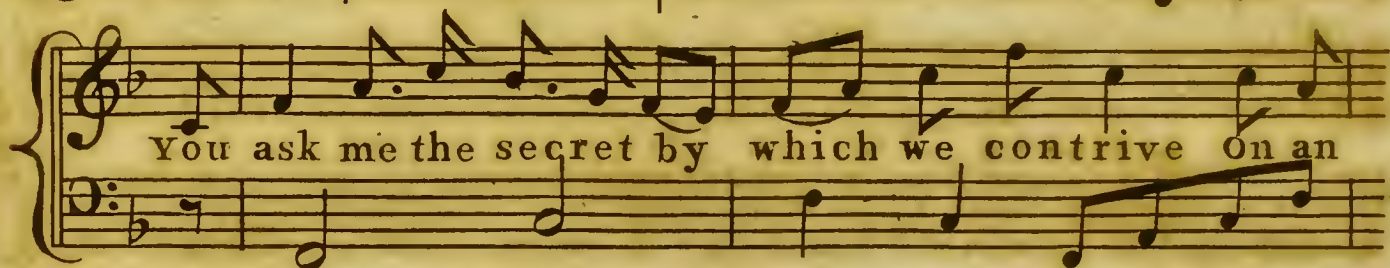
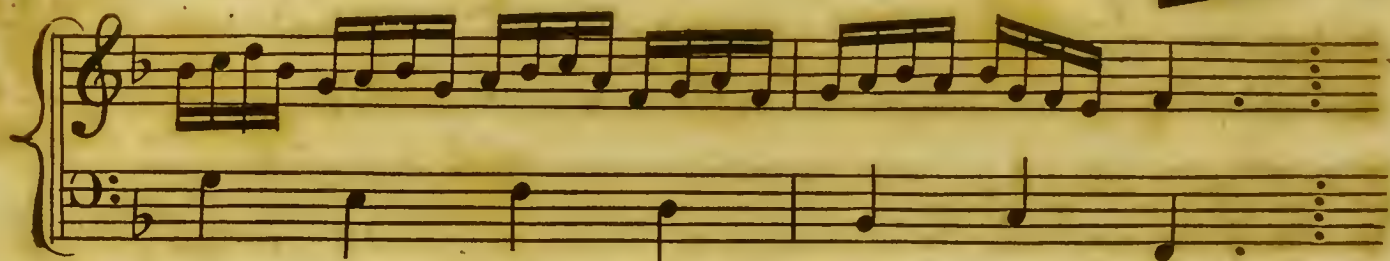
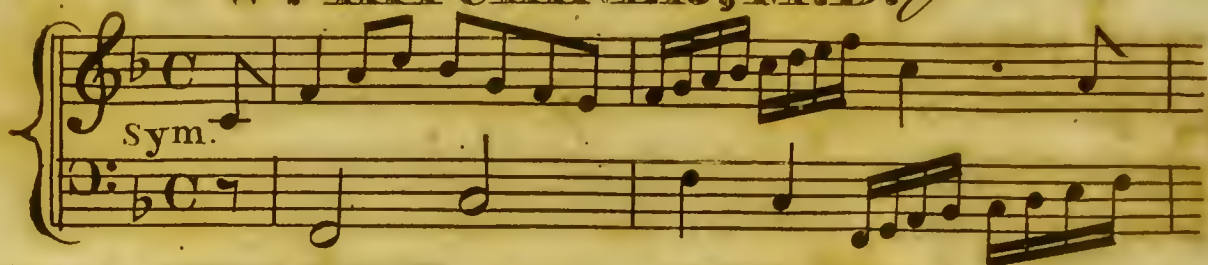
“ IS THIS ACTUALLY WANTED !
CAN WE DO WITHOUT IT !!”

“ BEWARE OF ’TIS BUTS.”

There are very few of my Readers, who if they please to reflect on their past lives, will not find that *had they Saved all those LITTLE SUMS, which they have Spent unnecessarily, their Circumstances would be very different from what they are.*



THE 'TIS BUTS
adapted to the old English Ballad Tune of
The Fortune Teller, by
WM KITCHNER, M.D.



THE 'TIS BUTS.

1.

You ask me the Secret by which we contrive
 On an Income so slender so fairly to thrive,
 Why the Long and the Short of the matter is this,
 We take things as they come, and thus nought comes amiss,
 My Sons are no Sluggards, my Daughters no Sluts,
 And we still keep an Eye to the Main and 'Tis Buts.

2.

Neighbour Squander's grand treat,—'tis but so much, he says,
 And his wife's fine new Gown,—'tis but so much she pays;
 'Tis but so much the Fan, 'tis but so much the Play,
 His Child's gewgaws too,—'tis but that thrown away;
 But each 'tis but grows on, till they run on so fast,
 That he finds 'tis but coming to want at the last.

3.

Now something occurs, and he says, like a Ninny,
 I'll buy it at once, for it is but a Guinea;
 And then something else, and he still is more willing,
 For it is but a Trifle, it is but a Shilling:—
 Then it is but a Penny, it is but a Mite,
 Till the 'Tis buts at last sum up—Ruin outright.

4.

But for my part I ever these maxims would take,
 That a little and little a mickle will make;
 Take care of the Shillings, those vain wand'ring elves,
 And the Pounds, my good friend, will take care of themselves.
 If you quarter the Road, you avoid the great ruts,
 And you'll run on quite smooth, if you mind the 'Tis Buts.

5.

Contentment's the object at which we should aim,
 It is Riches and Power and Honour and Fame,
 For our wants and our Comforts in truth are but few,
 And ne'er purchase that thing without which you can do;
 And this maxim of maxims, most others out-cuts,
 If you'd thrive, keep an Eye to the Main—and 'TIS BUTS.

From the Rev. J. Plumtre's excellent Letters on Vocal Poetry,
 12mo. 1811, p. 396.—which I advise every Song-writer and
 Play-writer to read, before they write.

Reduce all your Disbursements excepting Rent — Taxes — and Servants' Wages, to

READY MONEY, AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS,

which most Tradesmen rate as Ready Money: if you take 6 months' Credit, you must for many things, pay 15 or 20 *per Cent* dearer.

“ Remember, that *he that sells on Credit* asks a price for what he sells, at least, equivalent to the principal and interest of the Money for the time he is to be kept out of it; therefore he that buys on *Credit* pays interest for what he buys.

“ *He that pays Ready Money*, might let that Money out to use; so, he that possesses any thing he has bought, pays Interest for the use of it. Yet, in buying goods, it is best to pay Ready Money, because, he that sells upon Credit, expects to lose five per cent by bad debts: therefore he charges on all he sells on credit, an advance that shall make up that deficiency. Those who pay for what they buy upon credit, pay their share of this advance. He that pays Ready Money, escapes, or may escape, that charge.

“ Good-natured creditors (and such one would always choose to deal with, if one could) feel pain when they are obliged to *ask* for money. Spare them that *pain*, and they will love you. When you receive a sum of money, divide it among them in proportion to your debts. Do not be ashamed to pay a small sum because you owe a greater. Money, more or less, is always welcome, and your creditor would rather be at the trouble of receiving ten pounds voluntarily brought to him, though at ten different times, or payments, than to be obliged to go ten different times to demand it before he can receive it in a lump. It shews, besides, that you are *mindful* of what you owe; it makes you appear a *careful* as well as an *honest* man, and that still increases your credit.

“ Beware of thinking all *your own* that you possess, and of living accordingly. It is a mistake that many people who have credit fall into. To prevent this, *keep an exact Account*, for some time, both of your Expenses and your Income. If you take the pains at first to mention particulars, it will have this good effect, you will discover *how wonderfully small trifling Expenses amount to Large Sums*, and will discern what might have been, and may for the future, be saved, without occasioning any great inconvenience.

“ In short, *The Way to Wealth*, if you desire it, is plain as the way to market. It depends chiefly on two words, *Industry* and *Frugality*; that is, waste neither *Time* nor *Money*, but make the best use of both. Without industry and frugality nothing will do, and with them every thing. He that gets all he can honestly, and saves all he gets (necessary expenses excepted) will certainly become *rich*, if that Being who governs the world, to whom all should look for a blessing on their honest endeavours, doth not, in his wise providence, otherwise determine.” *Dr. Franklin on the Advantage of Paying Ready Money.*

“ *Pay what you Owe,
And what you're worth you'll know.*”

In the First place, Deal with Tradesmen of Fair Characters and established Circumstances — they can not only afford to sell better Bargains, but have too much at stake, to forfeit by any idle imposition, the Good name they have been years establishing by their Integrity.

If you desire such persons to send you a good article at the regular and fair market price, you will be supplied with Prime Provisions, and at as reason-

able a rate, as these *Bargain-Hunters* who trot “*around around around about*” a market till they are trapped to buy some *unchewable* old Poultry—*tough* Tup-Mutton—*stringy* Cow Beef—or *stale* Fish—at a very little less than the price of prime good food: or *French Cambric*, manufactured at Manchester—*Russia Duck* from Aberdeen—and *Brussels Lace* from Nottingham.

However, those desperate Economists—*Messrs. Pennywise,—Justenough,—Makeitdo,—Sparesalt,—Skinflint, and Saveall, &c. &c.*—may thank us for the following Extract.

“*Early in the Morning* is the best time to have a choice of Meat at Market; but under certain circumstances the *Economist* will prefer the *Evening*; wholesale and large Butchers having a large stock of Veal or Lamb on their hands on a Saturday night in Summer, will sell upon almost any terms; as the meat, although then perfectly good and fit for eating on Sunday, would not resist the assaults of *Captain Green** until Monday; upon these occasions a fine joint of Veal or Lamb may often be purchased for threepence or fourpence the pound, which would in the Morning have fetched sevenpence or eightpence.”

“Some Adventurers endeavour to draw Customers to their Shop, by dazzling them by offering for

* A quaint saying amongst the Butchers, alluding to the discolouration in Veal when kept too long. From *The Economist*, p. 1.

sale some particular article at a losing price as a lure to the unwary, while they more than repay themselves by unsuspected and exorbitant profits on others.

“ *Sugar* is sometimes sold at an under rate, merely to gain custom for *Tea*, which is sold far more than proportionally too dear; or great bargains are allowed in *Ribands and Gauzes*, with a view to allure purchasers for *Silks and Laces* at an exorbitant price. In such cases it is often contrived that the cheap article shall be one of trifling worth, and one the value of which is well known; while the dear article is of an opposite description. When the bait has taken, the price of the cheaper commodity is commonly raised, or one of inferior worth is substituted in its place. Shops of this sort are commonly called—**CHEAP SHOPS.**” Gisborne’s Enquiry, &c. 8vo. 1795, vol. ii. p. 199.

“ Every Trade has its tricks, and if you challenge those who follow it to a game at “*Catch who can*” by entirely relying on your own judgment, you will soon find that nothing but very long experience can make you equal to the combat of Marketing to the utmost advantage—and after all, to depend on an honest Tradesman is the only sure plan—most of those who advertise to sell *Cheap*, live by deception and prey on the Ignorant, as Sharks do on the incautious Fish.”

“ It is the height of folly to lay out your Money with such people. Don't suppose they are contented with less profits — on the contrary they get more by vending sophisticated or inferior articles than the regular dealer does at the regular market price — there is a variation of full 20 per cent, and sometimes of double that sum, in the Quality of almost every thing which comes to market.” See MR. ACCUM'S *Book on the Adulterations of Food, &c.* 12mo. 1820.

If you think you have been imposed upon, never use a Second word, if the First does not do — nor drop the least hint of such Imposition — the only method to induce a Tradesman to make any abatement is the hope of your future Custom — pay the demand and deal with the Gentleman no more ; — but do not let him see you are displeased, or as soon as you are out of sight — your Reputation will suffer as much as your Pocket has ; indeed

The First Lesson in comfortable Economy is to learn to submit cheerfully to be imposed upon in due proportion to your circumstances — He who will not be cheated *a little*, must be content to be abused a *Great Deal*, — and to be continually in hot water !

Therefore, choose your Tradesmen with circumspection, and when you have chosen wisely do not change wantonly — after you have dealt with them for some time, and they find you are a constant

Customer,—Gratitude will prompt Them to supply you with Goods of the best quality, and at the most reasonable rate, and You will take every opportunity to recommend their Shop—thus, will arise that reciprocal good feeling which generally produces the greatest Mutual Advantage.

As some Apology for not having discussed these subjects more minutely—the Author may be permitted to observe that what he would otherwise have had to say on Domestic Economy, he has said already in the 116 first pages of “THE COOK’S ORACLE, of which, as there are now in circulation MANY THOUSAND Copies—the Reader probably is already in possession.

A PLAIN, EASY, AND INFALLIBLE PLAN
OF KEEPING
ACCURATE ACCOUNTS
OF THE
EXPENSES OF HOUSEKEEPING.

“ Let thine Eye descend
“ To trace with patient Industry, the page
“ Of INCOME and EXPENSE.” SHENSTONE.

The advantages of taking

A REGULAR WEEKLY ACCOUNT

of All those Articles which you do not pay Ready Money for, are Incalculable—among others,—the constant Check which such an inspection affords to Heads of Families against any excess beyond the Sum apportioned for defraying the damage done by the Mouth, &c., and the opportunity it makes, to repair any encroachment in one Week, by a corresponding curtailment of the expense of the following Week.

It is a difficult task for the Memory of the most circumspect Housewife, to recollect exactly whether any Account of a *Month's* standing, is quite correct—and *Forgetfulness*, may not only charge You a higher price than You bargained for, for what You have had, but *Mistake*, may set down to You, what You have not had, and

“ Double charging, will break even a Cannon.”

It is recorded—that for want of such Regular Arrangement, and the foolish custom which formerly prevailed of retaining a Foreigner as the House Steward, that the Head of a family was long very much astonished at the very large monthly Charges for FAGGOTS!—FAGGOTS!!—FAGGOTS!!!—and at last, ventured one very sultry Summer's day, to express some surprize how such a vast quantity of *Wood* could be so very quickly consumed in a season when there could be no requisition for any substitute for the Sun, save in the Kitchen—when to LADY CARELESS's extreme astonishment, it was thus explained by her Accountant General, who was a pretender to *exquisite accuracy*, and went by the Name of “ OLD EXACTLY.”

Ah! *Mi Ladi—en verité* your Steward have *Exactly* one bad Memory, *Mi Ladi*, and one bad Writing,—I am so sorry,—*pardonnez moi, Mi Ladi—* I am very sorry when I do say, that *Mi Ladi* have made one leetel mistake *Exactly*—it is not no Wood *Mi Ladi,—en verité* it is not no Wood at all *Mi Ladi—*

when *I forgets* what I do pay a few pound for, I do love to account to *Mi Ladi* for it *Exactly*, and so I always do write it down FORGETS—FORGETS, *Mi Ladi*, FORGETS, not *Faggots*—but FORGETS EXACTLY !!!

Desire the

BUTCHER,
BAKER,
BUTTERMAN,
GREEN GROCER,
MILKMAN,* and
WASHERWOMAN,

to send their Bills every MONDAY. Those Tradesmen with whom You never deal upon credit, should your Servants to whom you give Money to purchase things, put the Money into their pocket—and order the things to be set down to you, you are not obliged to pay for them ; but if you sometimes send Money, and sometimes deal upon Credit, though you should send the Money for any article, if your servant does not pay it, you will be obliged to pay it again ; for the Shopkeeper cannot be supposed to know whether the Money was sent or not.

If you hire a *Basket Woman* at Market, or a *Porter* to carry any thing home for you, tell such persons

* The usual way of keeping the MILK Score by a Tally—is not the best.—Desire your Milkman to serve you every day with a regular quantity—any had above let the Cook pay for and put it down in her Weekly account of Sundries.

where they are to carry it, and let them walk before you all the way.

If it is inconvenient to return home with them—employ none but those whom you know or who are known to the person with whom you deal ; —if you purchase any quantity of goods and are a constant Customer, a civil tradesman will generally send them home for you.

If you do not go *Yourself*, which do as often as You can, desire those You send to Market, to

Ask the Price of every Article before it is ordered,
and to request each Tradesman to send home with it (whether you pay ready money for it or otherwise)

A Ticket of the Quantity and the Price of it—
of which direct your Cook to carefully ascertain the correctness, and then to put All such Bills of Parcels of Articles which have been paid for on one File, and of Those Things which have not on Another.

“ Who buys
Had need of an Hundred Eyes ;
But One’s enough
For him that Sells the Stuff.”

For the BAKER some Housekeepers keep *Card Checks*, and when they receive a Loaf give a Check in return—these are returned by the Baker with his weekly Bill.

The BREWER also receives such a Ticket Receipt for each Cask of Beer that he brings—this Plan, easily and entirely prevents all Mistakes and Disputes

about articles which are in constant request, and which those that will not take this trouble must suffer.

WEIGHING OF GOODS

is frequently intrusted to Ignorant and Careless people, who quite unintentionally make Mistakes, therefore, now and then careful Housewives order their Cook when Meat, Butter, Sugar, &c., is brought home to Re-weigh it, and compare it with the Bills of Parcels sent with it—the most honest and most careful, may sometimes make a mistake—if you find a trifling deficiency in Weight, do not notice it the first time you discover it, but if it happens again, the next time, desire the person who brings the article home, to stop and see it weighed—if it is short—let him take it back; and his testimony of its deficiency will prevent any Dispute.

“ With the same Measure that ye mete withal, it shall be Measured to you again. Good Measure, pressed down and shaken together, and running over, shall men give into your bosom.” Luke, vi. 38.

On TUESDAY Morning examine the Weekly bills and the Cook's Book of the Sundries which she has purchased during the Week—compare these with the Bills of Parcels on the Files, and if you find any Mistake, have it rectified Immediately.

File your Weekly Bills, and on the Termination of each Four Weeks call upon the Tradesmen, or desire them to call upon You, and pray

CAST UP EVERY BILL

and

PAY EVERY ACCOUNT YOURSELF.

This is your only effective protection against those extravagant Impositions, which Persons who are not so careful, frequently suffer from combinations between their Servants and their Purveyors, as a *douceur* to secure their Custom.—

“ Out of Debt out of Danger.”

MRS. LIBERAL, to whom the Editor acknowledges himself indebted for many of the Hints herein given—told him that she was quite astonished at the different expense of her establishment and that of MRS. LAVISH, although her Equipage always appeared in better order, and her table was as elegantly and plentifully supplied as that Lady's was—Yet on comparing notes with MRS. LAVISH about the expense of Housekeeping, &c., she found that Lady's expenses exceeded her own by more than *One Third*:—

“ I can't conceive,” said MRS. LAVISH, “ how this can happen MRS. LIBERAL, for I am sure your Dinners are much handsomer than mine, and you keep more Company.”—“ Indeed, My dear Madam, I cannot tell, replied MRS. LIBERAL, unless it is that my Place enables me to do it.”—“ Dear me, MRS. LIBERAL,” said MRS. LAVISH, “ have you got a *Place*!—Why what have You tho'?—Why I never heard that You had got a *Place*!—Why you don't say so?—Why bless me, MRS. LIBERAL, Why what Place can it be!!”

“ My dear MRS. LAVISH, I am my own Housekeeper, and I Purchase many things, and Pay for All Myself!!! ”

“ Why Dear me, MRS. LIBERAL, Why, if being your own Housekeeper is so profitable, Why, Bless me then, I'll be my Own Housekeeper too,—Aye that I will,—*Every Mistress of a Family whose Income is under Five Thousand a Year ought to be her Own Housekeeper!*—and do as you do, purchase most Things, and Pay for all, to be sure.—Why, and all who hear your account of the advantages of doing so will. Why, certainly they will—to be sure, to be sure they will, MRS. LIBERAL!!! ”

NEVER PAY THE SMALLEST SUM WITHOUT TAKING A RECEIPT—or you may have to pay the same Bill twice:—A Receipt for a Sum exceeding 39 shillings is of no use if it is not upon a proper Stamp, for which see “ THE STAMP TABLE.”

Pray, do not think this Business beneath your Attention—it will save You many Pounds, and Your Table will be supplied with much better Provisions into the Bargain;—it will afford you an opportunity of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the Nature and Cost of the various things You purchase, which you cannot by any other means obtain; and also, of acquainting those who furnish them, with Your attention to Housekeeping, by expressing your approbation or the contrary of the Quality and Price of the several articles which they have sent to You—and, amiable

Reader, as I dare say that you have often felt “how pleasing ’tis to please,” you will of course take every opportunity to Praise Them when they Please You—You will find that kind acknowledgments and good-natured expressions are so gratifying to them, that to do their best for You, will be their Pleasure as well as their Business. Don’t give them an opportunity to quote against you the ungracious Adage,

“When I did *Well*, I heard it never ;
When I did *Ill*, I heard it ever.”

AT THE END OF EACH MONTH

Balance All your Accounts, and carry them to

THE ANNUAL ABSTRACT,

that You may see how far your Expenses agree with the Estimate You have made, and the means You have provided to discharge them.

AT THE END OF EACH YEAR

tie up your Bills and Receipts and keep them for Ten years, or longer if convenient.

The general arrangement of a *Housekeeper’s Account Book* has been to print about 20 of the Articles most in request, and include all the rest under the head of “*Sundries*,”—but

COALS,

WOOD,

BEER,

WINE,

TEA,

COFFEE,

SOAP,

STARCH,

CANDLES,

although most of them are in *Daily* use, they are never *Daily*, and very seldom *Weekly* purchases,—Economical Housewives buy these things in Large Quantities;—many of them are much better for being kept a certain time before they are used,—and most of them, may be bought much cheaper, by purchasing a Quantity, and paying Ready Money:—the Small Shopkeepers in the Suburbs, and in Villages, may reasonably charge somewhat higher for their Commodities than the Wholesale dealers in the City, and their Customers who cannot resort to the distant Market without incurring both Expense and loss of Time, are repaid in Convenience for what they suffer by the increase of Price.

POULTRY,

FISH,

FRUIT, &c.

are also items in the common Diaries—but such a general description, has been found to be extremely unsatisfactory.

In order to exhibit a clear view of these and other

SUNDRY MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES,

I have left Plenty of room for the entering and describing of them particularly.

This Plain, Easy, and Infallible Plan of Registering Household Expenses, with only

ONE HOUR'S ATTENTION IN A WEEK

will enable you to balance all such Accounts with the utmost Exactness. Each of the Double Pages exhibits at one view the *Weekly* and *Monthly* Expense of each article, and a comprehensive Abstract of the whole of the Outgoings of Each Week and Each Month.

The Half Years will generally be found about equal in Expense, because, if a larger portion of Coals and Candles are consumed *in the Winter*, in *the Summer* there are many salubrious temptations to purchase cooling Fruits and fresh Vegetables—and Poultry and Fish are more desirable than Butcher's Meat, which in Summer can seldom be kept till sufficiently tender,—*Mrs. Managewell* told us, that the only way of getting Meat in perfection, is to beg your Butcher to choose your Dinner for you, and to send you whatever joint he has in the best condition.

Nothing can be more inimical to the comfort of the Table, than the bargain which some parsimonious Housekeepers make, to have all kinds of Meat at one price, or to have Roasting and Boiling at the same price—in that case, the Butcher of course will take care of himself—all kinds of Meat vary from 3*d.* to 4*d.* in the pound—and every body knows that all Business which is done by contract, is done in the most

convenient manner to the Purveyor, and least advantageous to the Purchaser.

Other foolish Pretenders to Frugality, purchase twice as much Meat as can be eaten, while it is eatable,—and like Your left hand neighbour “*Mr. Pennywise*” never buy less than a Whole Hog,—or a Quarter of an Ox,—and for the sake of saving a Halfpenny in a pound, feed their Family upon Salted Meat as hard as Sea Junk, or that which is so tough, or so tainted, that one would as soon think of accepting an invitation to Dinner from his Cousins *Saveall* and *Starveall*.

“Peace to all such—’twere pity to offend

By useless censure, those who will not mend.”

The Best Provider for a small Family is your right-hand Neighbour the judicious Widow “*Just-enough*.” You had better Board and Lodge with that good Gentlewoman than with her rival the Rhyme-making *Mrs. Makeitdo*, who gave us the following Receipt

How to make a Leg of Mutton last a Week.

Of *Eight Tooth* Mutton Tredway’s* Boast,

Buy a Leg for your *Sunday’s Roast*.

On *Monday*, You may eat it Cold,

As “The Cook’s Oracle” has told :

With Salad and with Onion pickled

The dullest palate may be tickled.

* A BUTCHER, who has resided many years at the corner of Tichfield and Great Mary-le-Bone Streets.

On *Tuesday*, you may have a *Hash*,
Without much care or eke much cash.

On *Wednesday*, tell your Cook to *Broil it*,
And be careful not to spoil it
By Burning, Smoking, and such haps
As often fall to Steaks and Chops.

On *Thursday*, dress it how you please,
Consult your taste—your time and ease.

Fryday, of course you have it *Fried*,
And order Betty to provide
Mash'd Potatoes good and plenty,—
Such a meal will sure content ye.

On *Saturday*, the Meat being gone,
You dine upon the *Marrow Bone*.

TOM THRIFTY'S ESSAY

ON

THE PLEASURE

OF

EARLY RISING.

Early to Bed, and *Early* to Rise,
Will make You HEALTHY, WEALTHY, WISE.

TO RISE EARLY is so truly the One thing needful above All—to All who are Candidates for either of those Capital Prizes, HEALTH, WEALTH, or WISDOM, that it is the only sure foundation for securing any chance of obtaining either of them.

“ He that would thrive
Must rise by *Five* ;
He that has thriven
May lie till *Seven*.”

Instances may be found (but very seldom) of Persons who have sat up late, becoming Wealthy, but they have paid for it the Unwise price of their Health ;—You cannot remember One solitary example of a *Sluggard* having ever obtained One of these best blessings of Life.

“ Shake off dull Sloth, and Early Rise.”

There is no time spent so stupidly as that which inconsiderate people pass in a Morning between Sleeping and Waking. He who is Awake, may be at Work or at Play ;—He who is Asleep, is receiving the refreshment necessary to fit him for action :—but the hours spent in Dozing and Slumbering are wasted, without either pleasure or profit.

The Sooner you leave your Bed the seldomer you will be confined to it. When *Old People* have been examined in order to ascertain the cause of their Longevity, they have uniformly agreed in One thing only, that they “ ALL went to Bed, and ALL Rose EARLY.”

What is to be said FOR the Folly of not going out to an *Evening* Party, until You ought to be going into Your Bed? Everybody has enough to say AGAINST it! but nevertheless, the very Persons who exclaim loudest against this foolish Fashion, are frequently found among the foremost of those who follow it :—how comes this? why this is quite unaccountable!—No, indeed,—No,—pray pardon me,—but with the utmost submission, it is among the strange things which are very easily accounted for—

“ *It is Fashionable! It is extremely GENTEEL!!*”

However, these *Midnight* Meetings, under the inviting appellation of GENTEEL Parties, are in fact, a Barbarous invention of the Idle and the Imbecile, to undermine the Health, and annihilate the Independence of the Industrious and the Healthful.

Good Nature may find some Excuse for those who

(often very unwillingly are obliged to) follow a Foolish Fashion, but what Apology can Good Sense invent for the Opulent and the Independent who set a Foolish Example?

Have You in your Visiting Book—the name of one Good Mother, whom you have not heard heartily lament the Late Hours of the fashionable world as the principal cause of the predominance of the Lily in the Complexion of her Children?

Is it not astonishing then that Somebody will not be Wise enough, and Kind enough, to invite us to return to Reasonable Hours! but as the saying is,

“*What is Every Body's Business, is Nobody's Business,*”

and

“*Plain Dealing is Dead, and died without Issue.*”

“Doubly distrest, what Author shall we find
Discreetly daring, and severely kind,
The courtly Roman's shining path to tread,
And sharply smile prevailing Folly dead?”

DR. YOUNG.

The Writer does not presume further, than to humbly hint that BREAKFAST *should not be later than NINE*, — nor DINNER *later than FIVE o'Clock*, and to advise those who wish to enjoy any of their faculties in perfection, not to willingly, abstain from wearing their NIGHT CAP, *Later than Eleven o'Clock at Night*

“*ONE Hour's Sleep before Twelve o'Clock, is worth Two after.*”

Do you recollect, Gentle Reader, to have ever learned any thing worth remembering

AFTER ELEVEN O'CLOCK AT NIGHT?

I don't:—indeed, *an Hour before that time*, those Persons whose body or Mind has been industriously employed during the Day, are arrived at that degree of exhaustion that their faculties are become obtuse,—if you ask them any thing, they don't know, and if you tell them any thing they don't care.

Midnight Conversation cannot be any thing more than the mere “*caput mortuum*,” and vapid draining of Brains collapsed by the continued cogitations of the 14 or 15 preceding Hours! or—the irrational effervescence of the “hot and rebellious liquors” which have been taken to revive their flagging Spirits.

The Machinery of Man, like the Works of a Watch, after a certain time wants winding up, or it will go down—when this time comes, till a Gentleman is wound up by Food and Rest, he cannot talk any better than his Watch can tick till that is wound up again.

When the Body and the Mind are both craving Repose, to force their action by the inflaming spur of spirituous stimulus, is the most extravagant waste of the “*Vis Vitæ*” that barbarous Fashion ever invented to consume her foolish Votaries—for with all possible deference,—we presume, the Reader will forgive us for not terming it a Wise Bargain to purchase Hours of Hilarity at the heavy price of sleepless feverish

Nights, and Days of Headach, Nervous tremors, Bilious pains, &c.

Those Good People who will help the Editor in Laughing down the present absurd arrangement of Time, and

“ Confirm it once *the Fashion* to be good,
For *Fashion* leads the Fool, and awes the Rude.”

Without the patronage of *Fashion*, invincible *Fashion*, it is to be doubted whether even the eloquence of Angels will avail—however, Those who will lend their aid to this good cause, will be far greater Benefactors to the improvement of the Health and Morals of the Rising Generation, than any of their ostentatious Cotemporaries, who have set up high pretensions of being mighty Patrons of the Public.

To employ the surplus of Capital which has accumulated in our Happy times of Peace, ingenious Projectors have presented plenty of Proposals for various Patriotic purposes,—there has been no lack of specious schemes for promoting the Comfort, and refining the Pleasures of Society; but a Coalition of all the plausible plans which this prolific Age of Projects has produced, will not contribute half so much to the Health and Happiness of the Inhabitants of Little London as the forming of an

“ EARLY HOUR COMPANY,”
with an inestimable Capital of
LONG LIFE,

and an ample and never-failing Dividend of

GOOD HEALTH,

and All its Attendant Pleasures.

Of these, there is undeniable Security that the Shareholders will enjoy full *Cent per Cent* more of, than

“ *The Late Hour Company* ”

ever had, or ever can afford.

“ THE EARLY HOUR COMPANY ”

will not only be entirely exempted from All those heavy *Fines* of Nervous and Bilious Disorders, &c. and those dreadful *Drawbacks* of Gout, Palsy, &c. which are so often levied on the Members, and exhaust the Finances of “ *The Late Hour Company*,” but will have an opportunity of participating in many Pleasures which “ *The Late Hour Company* ” are entirely debarred from.

The introduction of *the Italian Opera*, it has been shrewdly suspected, originated, is supported by, and is now merely a place of Rendezvous for the Directors of “ *The Late Hour Company*.”

People are wont to Admire most what they Understand least, — can any thing be more Barbarous than the foolish Fashion of Singing in a Foreign Tongue, which not One in Ten of those Amateurs who Sing, and not One in a Hundred of those who Hear, (as they pretend with mighty delight), can understand One word in Ten of? Is not this one of the most ridiculous and unreasonable affectations that honest John Bull’s

Arbiters of Fashion have ever insisted upon that worthy person's submitting to?—however, imperative Fashion from whose Decree there is no Appeal, has pronounced it to be extremely GENTEEL *to Sing Italian Songs and to be Seen at the Opera!*

“ To be sure
 I'm not a Connoisseur,
 Arrah will you now be aesy,
 I don't the Uproar know at all,
 And then I have not heard them squall,
 From Mingotti to Marchesi,
 Who pretty well have sack'd the pence,
 And sold the English Sound, for Sense:
 The soft John Bull to take by the Ears,
 To whom this Babel proves the music of the spheres,
 Astonish'd, John cries out Bravo! Encore!
 And swears all English Music's a vile bore.”

C. Dibdin's Irish Italian Song.

The Warbling of Sounds, without the distinct articulation of Words pronounced with proper Accent and proper Emphasis does not deserve to be called SINGING:—It is merely playing upon the Voice—“ a Concerto on the Larynx”—and as comparatively uninteresting as a *Frame* without a *Picture*. Briefly, THE ART OF SINGING EFFECTIVELY, is *to Sing every Word, with exactly the same Accent and Emphasis as you would speak it.*

“ When *the Singer* does not affect to be inarticulate, this fault is more frequently either in *the Composer*, or *the Writer*. It is the fault of the Composer, when in

adapting his notes, he neglects the preservation of the due Emphasis to be placed on the words, and the proper accent and length of the Syllables. It is the fault of the Writer, when the numbers of his verse do not flow in regular succession. The Composer sometimes wants a poetical Ear as much as the Writer does a Musical one: and it is very seldom that either of them are capable of reading or declaiming with tolerable propriety.

“A Dancing Master, who should not be able to stand or walk, would doubtless be a droll professor of his Art, and yet we have Singers, Singing Masters, and Composers of Vocal Music, who are much in the same circumstances with regard to their own profession: that is, they cannot either read or speak.

“How far persons so unqualified are likely to display the union of Musical and Poetical Harmony, we presume not to determine.” The above extract is from the Monthly Review for 1764, vol. 32, p. 387 and 389.

If it is so difficult to Sing “with Good Emphasis and Good Discretion” in our own Language—what must it be to do so in a Foreign Language?

Perhaps the Reader thinks that the erudite Editor of the M. R. is rather sharp in his remarks upon Singing Masters and Composers, but he will not think so if he will pause for a moment, and reflect—how few Persons he has met with in any Profession, who read

so elegantly, or speak so eloquently, that he can point to them as Models of Perfection.

TO READ WELL is one of the rarest accomplishments of the most elaborately cultivated Intellect,—*a fine Reader* is quite as uncommon as *a fine Writer*.

It is presumed that the Reader has met with many Members of “*the Late Hour Company*” whom he has clearly perceived to be under the entire and absolute control of that indefinite but *Allpowerful* little Adjective “GENTEEL”—to which indeed *Allruinous* would have been perhaps as proper an addition, for what do we not see the Votaries of Fashion daily and nightly sacrifice, to appear “GENTEEL!!!”

In their Imagination, this Magic Dissyllable expresses the superlative of every thing that can be imagined that is admirable and exquisite—there is something so seducing in the sound of these Seven Letters, that they seem to be more than a match for all the Words in the English tongue, however artfully arranged by all the witty men of the West or the wise men of the East;—the Shareholders of “*the Late Hour Company*” acknowledge their supremacy to be so absolute, that whenever the Managing Directors have a mind to persuade them to adopt any new Plan, they have only to assure them that it is extremely GENTEEL! they need not say more, 'tis irresistible,—as fascinating, as *Munchausen* informs us that FUDGE was on *the Apple Dumpling Island*!—it prevails over

even the very sense of Pleasure, for to avoid the annihilating imputation of not being GENTEEL — you see whole Families submit to suffer any privation: for “*the Late Hour Company*” had “as soon be out of the World as out of the Fashion.”

The most outrageous “*Fanatico per la Musica*” will not venture to impeach his understanding by pretending that his Ears have ever been half so filled with Pleasure by any Italian Queens of Quavers, as they have by our mellifluous native Warblers, Mrs. Bland, Miss Stephens, Miss Carew, Miss Paton, Miss Povey, &c., or our matchless Champion of Song, Mr. Braham.

“*Italian music’s sweet, because ’tis dear ;
 Their Vanity is tickled, not their Ear ;
 Their tastes would lessen, if the prices fell,
 And Shakspeare’s wretched stuff do quite as well.*”

DR. YOUNG.

Let it not be said that Englishmen “suffer sweet Shakspeare’s lines to flow from gifted tongues unheeded and unnoticed,” and that OUR SPLENDID NATIONAL THEATRES, already rich in the best Literature that the World can boast—with Poets, Actors, Painters, and Musicians, &c. all of Native growth and Ornaments to our Country, “who hold as it were the Mirror up to Nature” — let it not be said that these are less patronised, and that double and treble price is paid to Foreign Artists of inferior Talents! Aye a deal more than Double and Treble, or Double Treble, for to do the GENTEEL at the Italian Opera, you

must take a Box for the whole Season, and pay at least THREE HUNDRED Guineas for it — the best Boxes in our National Theatres may be had for THREE Guineas per Night !

OUR ENGLISH DRAMA, under proper regulations, is not merely a rational Amusement, but a School which teaches the most valuable Knowledge ; for “ *veluti in speculum,*” it shows us Ourselves, our Passions, and our Prejudices ; and displays the natural consequences of human conduct with an accuracy, which gives us all the advantage of Experience without any of its Troubles.

Our ENGLISH THEATRES are now ornamented with Actors, Singers, Scenery, Dresses, and Decorations, confessedly superior in every Department to those of any Theatres in Europe,—the Proprietors have taken the utmost pains to make them really deserving the patronage of the Public—and have sacrificed all pecuniary considerations to the honest Ambition of producing performances, worthy the attention of the most enlightened People in the Universe — but alas ! it is as easily proved, as asserted, that there is no speculation in the immense circle of this Commercial Country, which with so large a Capital, returns so little Interest, even with all the experience and ability of the present spirited and liberal Managers.

“ Hard is their Lot, that here by Fortune plac’d,
Must watch the wild vicissitudes of Taste :

With every meteor of Caprice must play,
 And chase the new-blown bubbles of the day.
 Oh! let not Censure term their Fate, their choice,
 The Stage but echoes back the Public Voice ;
 The Drama's Laws the Drama's Patrons give,
 For those that live to please, must please to live.
 Then prompt no more the Follies you decry,
 As Tyrants doom their tools of guilt to die.
 'Tis Yours, 'tis Yours to bid the reign commence
 Of rescued Nature, and reviving Sense ;
 To chase the charms of Sound, the pomp of Show
 For useful Mirth and salutary Woe ;
 Bid Scenic Virtue form the rising Age,
 And Truth diffuse her radiance from the Stage."

DR. JOHNSON.

But to return to the important object of this Essay.

" THE EARLY HOUR COMPANY."

As this Grand National Concern will so greatly benefit all who contribute thereto, and will not injure even those who do not (save only and except the Faculty of Physic,—Nurses, and Undertakers,—Coal-Merchants and Tallow-Chandlers): there appears to be no obstacle to its Immediate Establishment, especially if the Directors and Leaders of "*the Late Hour Company*" can be led to consider the superior advantages of this salutary scheme.

Those who patronise "*the Early Hour Company*" at its commencement, will immediately receive "A BONUS," which will infinitely overpay any imaginary loss that they may apprehend from leaving "*the Late*

Hour Company,” in the reflection of how great a Benefit their setting such a good example will confer on all Ranks and Degrees of his Majesty’s Liege Subjects.—The Great and the Wealthy have thereby an opportunity of rendering more service both to Themselves and to Society, than by any other Scheme which has been suggested to them,—and how instantaneously, how easily, and how universally they may effect it! by merely now and then saying a Single Word!! and gently hinting that it is “GENTEEL” to leave all places of Amusement, in such good hours that they may close their own Doors,

“ *Before Eleven³⁰ o’Clock at Night!!!*”

There cannot be a shadow of Doubt then, that to use a fashionable phrase, they will be “*Too Happy*” to petition Parliament to revive at that Hour, the salutiferous and cheerful old Custom of

The Turfeto.

Dr. Franklin in his “*Economical Project*” calculates that the saving which might be annually made in the City of Paris, by using *Sunshine instead of Candles*, at no less than £4,000,000 Sterling, and after all the charges attending the Incorporation of this Beneficial Company are completely defrayed, and every profit promised to the Shareholders fully realized; if

“ THE EARLY HOUR COMPANY”

be generally joined throughout the Kingdom, it is confidently expected that the Annual Savings in

London only, of Physic, Fire, and Candle, will be sufficient to purchase plenty of

FOOD,

CLOTHES,

and

FIRE,

FOR ALL THE POOR IN ENGLAND.

“Pleasures untasted by Luxurious Wealth
Await his steps who rises with the dawn.
His Soul exalted, and his Sense refined,
Enraptur’d sees Creation, wondrous plan;
And learns the native dignity of Man.”

Every other Act of the Day, depends on the proper performance of the First. “*Never leave that till the Evening which You can do in the Morning.*”

To have any thing *quite Right*, it must be *quite Ready*, before it is wanted.

Nothing *can* be done *well*, which *must* be done in a *Hurry*,—except Catching of Fleas.

Your “*Time-enough*” people are always “*too Late.*”

An appointment is a Debt, a Bill accepted for Time, which You are bound to pay—You have no right to waste your friend’s Time any more than his Money, however prodigal You please to be of your own:—*keep your Watch 5 Minutes too fast, and keep your Appointments by it—you then may be as exact as that paragon of punctuality COLONEL BOSVILLE.*
See page 23.

Those who lose an Hour in the Morning may fidget after it all the following Day ; but never overtake it—the very attempt to do so, inevitably produces an imperfect performance of every Duty and Operation, which it is their business to have completed by a certain Hour.

Be assured my Good Friends of the Second-Table that if you do not arise till the Last Minute—that your Employers will interpret such Indolence to be indisputable Evidence, that you will give them as little of your Time, and do as little Work, and that little as badly as possible.

Persons who are actually Industrious, are always Early-Risers :—Idle Layabeds may pretend that they cannot wake without they are called—but we say to such Gentry, “ *Who wakes the Caller ?* ” Somebody must wake *Uncalled*, and don’t flatter yourself, Lucy Lazybones, that Any body is so silly, as not to know, that Early Rising is one of those good Habits, which Everybody can easily acquire who is willing.

“ Pliant Nature, more or less demands
As Custom forms her.” *Armstrong.*

“ It is acknowledged, that Young people are sometimes heavy to sleep : yet there have been known those who could always wake at any hour, when they were going out for a Holiday ; but who *never* could when their Business required it, though it was ever so urgent ! It is vain, however, for people to rise early,

unless when they are up, they make the most of their time, and do not idle away small portions of it, in the midst of their business. Would they, for once, take an account of what such odd five minutes and quarters of an hour amount to in the course of one day, they would perceive the occasion of their being so behind hand.”—Mrs. Taylor’s Present to a Young Servant, 12mo. 1822, p. 84.

We Awake, and become Sleepy at certain hours, just as regularly as we are Hungry and Dry at certain times at which we have been accustomed to Eat and Drink. All these things are mere matter of Habit,—Convenient habits are as easily acquired, and when acquired, are as Agreeable as Idle ones.

If you wish to make a favourable Impression on Your Employers—you may depend upon it, that no cleverness that you can display, no Exertion that you can make, will be half so prepossessing as Rising at the hour you are desired, or rather—A QUARTER BEFORE.

This was one of the favourite maxims of that Active Naval Officer the brave old Admiral EVERREADY—and most emphatically did that excellent disciplinarian insist upon the Universal Observance of it.

The first time I received Orders to attend his Honour on a Cruise—*Tom Thrifty*, said the gallant Veteran, be sure to order Every Thing to be ready for Action To-morrow Morning *before 8 o’clock*—

“ *Getting out Well, is a Quarter of a Journey.*”

I will take care, your Honour, not to be *later* than 8.—

Not later, Sir ! Pipe all hands a Quarter before if you please, Sir !!—*a Quarter before, Sir !!!—to that Quarter of an hour I owe all my success in Life !!!!* Do you think that Old EVERREADY would have won every Battle He has fought, if he had not always had a Broadside ready to pour into the Enemy, *Before* it was expected that any Engagement could possibly take place !—*Oh ! that precious Quarter of an Hour !—* it has been, as a body may say, the guardian Spirit which has gained me all my Laurels.—Now, Boy, I'll heave a bit of advice to You. If you wish to keep clear of the shoals of *Disappointment*—take *Preparation* for your Purser, and *Punctuality* for your Pilot—they will put you into the Track of *Preferment* ; and if you mind that your vessel is well ballasted with *Integrity*, you may carry almost what Sail you will with safety, and may soon hope to cast anchor for Life in the Bay of *Independence*.

The Fortune of most people depends much oftener upon their own Conduct, than the Old can usually persuade the Young to believe.

The greatest Obstacle to the Improvement of Man— is the innate Vanity of Youth, and its ridiculous rebellion against the Experience not only of Age, but of Ages !—or so many young gentlemen would not so frequently employ their First years to make their Last miserable !!!

“ The opinions of Children and Parents, of the Young and the Old, are naturally opposite, by the contrary effects of hope and despondence, of expectation and experience, without crime or folly on either side. The colours of Life in Youth and Age appear as different, as the face of Nature in Spring and Winter. The old Man deifies prudence: the Youth commits himself to Magnanimity and Chance. The Young Man who intends no Ill, believes that none is intended, and therefore acts with openness and candour: but his father having suffered the injuries of fraud, is impelled to suspect, and too often allured to practise it. Age looks with Anger on the temerity of Youth, and Youth with contempt on the scrupulosity of Age.”—RASSELAS.

The Young rashly suppose that their own immature Imagination must be a marvellously more infallible Guide than all the old Stories and prudent Maxims of their Predecessors—and Children, fancy that they are much wiser at the commencement, than their Fathers are at the close of Life.

If 30 was fixed as the *Age of Discretion*, instead of 21, it would be 9 years nearer to the period when people in general seem to begin to have some notions of Acting Rationally.

(That *He is the Happiest Man who contributes most to the Happiness of Others*—is an axiom which may seem to be calculated rather for the Rich, than for the Poor—but the ALMIGHTY! has ordained it

for the wisest purposes, that all parts of His wonderful Creation shall be as it were links of One Chain :

“ All, are but parts of one stupendous whole,
Whose Body Nature is, and God the soul.”

We are All dependent upon Each other—the Strong constantly require the aid of the Weak, the Wealthy continually want the assistance of the Poor, — the artificial cravings of Luxury, are as imperative as the pinching wants of Poverty.

There is no Creature so contemptible but the moment may come when he may render you the most valuable service, “*a Lion owed his Life to the exertions of a Mouse,*” and the most Humble, have opportunities to return a Kindness or resent an Insult to the most Noble.

The Comfort of each Individual depends upon numberless little nice arrangements which are too often considered as trifles unworthy of notice by those who are not in the same circumstances, but *The Charm of Attachment*, which every Good Heart pants to produce, can only be produced, and can only be preserved by a multitude of such minute attentions, and however they may appear *individually* to be insignificant atoms; *collectively* they form an irresistible phalanx of fascinating fidelity, which in time excites the esteem of the most Insensible—which can be created, and which can be cherished, by no other means. *Tom Thrifty* seldom failed to obtain it, because he willingly

paid for it the price above stated, the only price for which it ever can be obtained—cunning *Isaac Idle* as seldom succeeded.

According to your diligent observance of the desires of others about such trifles, must inevitably be the sum of your own Comfort and Success in whatever Situation or Circumstances you may be placed:—A very little consideration will soon convince the dullest capacity that

“ True Self-Love, and Social, are the same.”

Are not you delighted with every Opportunity of doing your utmost to serve those who have shown a kind concern about your Affairs? Well—You may fairly calculate, that neither more nor less than You show symptoms of Inclination and Ability to promote the Interest and Happiness of Others, you will find them ready to serve You.

FRIENDSHIP,

“ That Balm and Rich Sweetener of Life,
Kind Parent of Ease, and Composer of Strife,”

is a delicate plant! of very slow Growth!! and very easily Blighted!!!

An old and a young Philosopher, from one of those unfortunate Misunderstandings which too often disturb the harmony of the best and wisest of Men—lost their Temper, and what is called “*quarrelled*.”—After a very little while, the Young man went to the Old man and said very humbly, “ Who is he that hath not

offended with his Tongue? it is an unruly member indeed!—I have been wrong, very wrong—I beg your Pardon, pray Forgive me.” The Elder Sage instantly replied, “Well,—I thought that I was your Master, but on the present occasion, acknowledge myself your Pupil, You surpass me both in Good-nature and in Good-sense—

“ *Kindness is the noblest weapon to conquer with.*”

When Two Friends fall out, He who is the first to sincerely seek Reconciliation, let him have been ever so much in fault, makes more than amends for any thing.”

“ BLESSED ARE THE PEACE-MAKERS.” Mat. v. 9.

Tom Thrifty, and *Isaac Idle* started at the same moment, with the same means ;—*Tom* succeeded, *Isaac* failed, in almost every thing that he attempted.

Tom carefully cultivated the regard of every creature that he came in contact with,—because, he found that the efforts which he made to contribute to the Comfort of Others, created the most delightful reflections in his Own Mind ; he was convinced that

“ *True Self-Love and Social are the same,*”

and that

“ *Honesty is the best Policy.*”

What others called “ *Pains-taking*,” *Tom* called “ *Pleasure-taking*,” — he deliberately planned and attentively performed to the best of his Ability, — even the most Ordinary Actions.

“ *Better consider for AN HOUR than repent for A YEAR.*”

“ Triflers not e’en in Trifles can excel,
’Tis solid bodies only polish well.”

Tom wisely observed, only in *Every-Day Duties*, can I demonstrate my ever-ready Diligence, and my earnest desire to execute the Instructions, and obey the Commands of my Employers, in that precise manner, which is the only positive proof in my poor power to give of my real Respect for them, and the only means which I can employ to excite their Approbation, and to obtain their permanent Patronage.

“ Those who neglect Little Things, give sure token, that when they dare, they will neglect Great Things.”

“ *What is worth doing at all, is worth doing well.*”

The infallible Agent in all Arts, is an insatiably thirsty Ambition to outdo all others—find out the First Artist, rest not till you excel him in the point in which he is most excellent, and don’t stop there, but go on as far as you can beyond him,—so as not to leave a chance for any other to overtake you.

“ *The Race is got by Running.*”

What people commonly call uncommonly “ *Good Luck*” Tom found upon strict inquiry, that nine times out of ten, was nothing more than the usual result of uncommonly *Great Labour*; and that those extraordinary and brilliant achievements, which are commonly

called the contrivances of *Cleverness*, and the spontaneous fruits of superior *Genius*, are in fact the elaborate products of unremitting *Industry*, and intense *Application*.

“ *Thrift is the Philosopher’s Stone.*”

The infallible Secret Springs which constantly commanded *Tom’s* success, and set all his less diligent companions a wondering at the extraordinary progress which he made in his various pursuits, were

“ INDUSTRY and INTEGRITY.”

Whatever INDUSTRY suggested to him to be his Duty or his Business, INTEGRITY immediately assured him, that with whatever unpleasant *present* privation it might appear to be pregnant with—he would find that if carefully and cheerfully performed, it would *ultimately* produce him in due proportion, great Pleasure and great Profit!

I and Time, said Tom, against any Two Gentlemen in the universe,—if a Victory was to be won by Patience and Perseverance, he was sure to gain it.

It was so extremely Painful to him to be under the necessity of offering an excuse for any error or omission of his Own, that the immediate and most Humble Confession of it was all that he could force his lips to give utterance to:—“ *Confession of a Fault makes half amends.*”

“ *The Meekness of Moses is better than the Strength of Sampson.*”

Although he was so awkward in making any thing

like an Apology for his own faults, he was ever ready to plead eloquently enough for the failings of Others—and the Acknowledgment of a fault he always received as an Atonement for it.

If you receive Rudeness in return for Civility, and Ingratitude for Kindness, said Tom, it may move your Pity, but never can excite your Anger ; if it does, excuse me, gentle Reader, but unhappily for Yourself and all you associate with—You are not a Christian—or instead of murmuring at Heaven for having created such Crazy Creatures ! you will be fervently thankful that You are not equally inconsistent and ridiculous—and humbly Pray, that your own Mind may not be afflicted with the like unfortunate Aberrations. The Ancient Philosophers even, whose minds were not illuminated by Christianity,—were of opinion, that “ *Ill Language and Brutal Manners, reflect only on those who are Guilty of them ;*” and that a Man’s Reputation is not at all cleared, by his cutting the throat of the Barbarian who reflects upon it.

“ Bear and Forbear, thus preach’d the Stoic Sages,
And in Two words include the Sense of Pages.”

“ *He that flings Dirt at Another, Dirtieth Himself most,*” but

“ *BAD Jokers, will sooner lose their BEST Friend than their WORST Joke.*”

Whoever wishes to pass on peaceably and quietly, must find Good Nature, and endeavour to find Good

Sense for half the persons he meets with, and will have much to forget, and much to forgive :

“ To Err is *Human*,—To Forgive *Divine*.”

“ Hath any one wounded you with Injuries? meet them with Patience ;—hasty Words rankle the wound, soft language soothes it, Forgiveness heals it, and Oblivion takes away the Scar.”

“ *Two things a Man should never be Angry at ; What he can help, and What he cannot.*”

A Christian cannot be long angry with his Brother—the Covenant which every man repeats twice every day to “ *Our Father which art in Heaven*” limits the duration of our displeasure to a few hours at longest,—all our Accounts of Anger are balanced presently:—When we pray to the ALMIGHTY to “ *Forgive us our Trespases as we forgive them that Tresspass against us,*” we naturally pause, for a moment, and recollect,—recollect what Offences we have to forgive others:—only as we freely and fully forgive them their comparatively trifling transgressions against us, may we have any hope that we shall receive Pardon for the manifold Offences which we have committed against Our ALMIGHTY AND MOST MERCIFUL GOD !

14. “ For if ye Forgive men their Trespases, your Heavenly Father will also Forgive you.”

15. “ But if ye Forgive not men their Trespases, neither will your Father Forgive your Trespases.”—
Mat. vi.

“ Diffidence is the right Eye of Prudence.”

Tom's extremely humble opinion of his own Abilities, kept him continually on the alert lest he should fail in effecting any purpose so perfectly as his

INDUSTRY and INTEGRITY

pointed out to him, it ought to be performed,—for said He,

“ The way to be Safe, is never to be Secure.”

He was thus strongly stimulated to make every exertion, and perpetually prompted to take every precaution that could contribute to ensure success, and constantly confined his Attention entirely to the Business of the Moment,—which however trifling it appeared to be, for the time that single act monopolized his every faculty. All things are Difficult before they are Easy; but Difficulties give way to Diligence, and Enterprizes which the Idle despair of, the Industrious encounter with alacrity, and accomplish with ease.

“ If you will obtain you must attempt.”

“ Nothing's impossible to a Willing Mind.”

When his Idle and less amiable Companions would say with the self-sufficient sneer of Ignorance bloated by Conceit,—“ Tom, I think you are a very foolish fellow to take so much trouble about Trifles,” He would answer, “ You are mistaken, my friend.”

*“ According to your Pains
Will be your Gains.”*

“ Do Good, if you hope to Receive it.”

Just so much unnecessary Trouble as you imagine

that I take—Just so much unexpected *Pleasure* I give to my Employers—Just so much *Credit* do they give to me—and just so much *Satisfaction*, do I receive myself.

An Honest Man cannot employ one moment of his Time about his *Pleasures*, until every part of his *Business* is perfectly completed.

Many Events which appear troublesome to the *Vulgar*; are welcomed by the *Wise* as Golden opportunities of being most Useful.—You may depend upon it as a Moral Truth, which is as certain as any Mathematical one, that—“ We are most Useful to *Ourselves*, when we are most Useful to *Others* :” according to our management in such occurrences will be the firmness of the foundation of all our other undertakings,—

“ *Act for, and Speak of Everybody as if they were Present.*”

Whatever Tom attempted, He attacked with all his Spirit,—as if He had nothing but that Single thing to do, and that all his Hopes in Life, depended entirely upon his doing that, in the most perfect manner possible—thus, if He failed, He had the most soothing of all Consolations to comfort him, that if He lost his cause, it was not through any neglect of his own, and that He was deserving of success if He did not obtain it,—if He did not always Reap so plentiful a Crop as He had reason to expect, He always escaped those intolerably agonizing self-reproachings which so intensely embitter the retrospect of all who have been too Idle to Sow.

Isaac adopted a very different plan,—He was always thinking about Anything but “*the Business of the Moment*,” and set about Everything with that embarrassed air of fretful impatience, which says plainly enough, “I wish I had done *This*, I want to do *That*!”—however, when it came to *That’s* turn, *That* was slighted for *Another*,—and the performance of every Present purpose, was perpetually paralysed by the contemplation of the Future.

“He drops each work the moment it’s begun,”
And trying all things can accomplish none.”

Poor idle *Isaac*, instead of being like his industrious friend *Tom*, not only always willing, but always anxious, to do his utmost to serve Every body, and by anticipating and surpassing the wishes of his Employers to infallibly ensure their Esteem—always appeared to be unwilling to do any thing which he ought to do,—although he often displayed sufficient ingenuity in contriving various subtle schemes for obtaining his own whims and fancies.

Sordid self-interest was the standard of all his actions, and one of his Hands was unwilling to wash t’other for nothing—how to Deceive without being detected his only care. And unhappily he had no belief in honest *Tom Thrifty’s* favorite maxim that

“True Self-love and Social are the same.”

He had no notion of sacrificing an ounce of his own Comfort to save a pound of Care to the best friend he had in the world—he did not even comprehend “The

Philosophy of Fishing," or of "sending a *Sprat* to catch a *Herring*."

All those Acts

"Which Conscience dictates to be done"

with all our Heart and all our Spirit, poor idle *Isaac* shirked and slighted in the most slovenly and careless manner possible, and "*As lazily as Ludlam's Dog, that lean'd his Head against the Wall to Bark,*" and was Diligent, only in inventing plausible Excuses for his neglects;—

The Tongue of Idle persons is never Idle,"

but one would think that to manufacture his Apologies must have given him much more Trouble, than it would to have done his Duty.

"*Denying a Fault, Doubles it.*"

"*A Grain of Prudence, is worth a Pound of Craft.*"

Poor *Isaac's* favorite Maxims,

"*Never mind,*"

"*That'll do,*"

"*It don't signify,*"

"*It's time enough yet,*" &c.

enchained him to Poverty, and at last showed him the way to the Workhouse.

Tom Thrifty's benevolent and unwearied efforts to serve Others, excited the regard of his Employers, who placed him in the road to Prosperity;

"*Well Begun*

Is half Done."

His untiring Industry, and incorruptible Integrity impelled him on, and in time made him Independent.

“ *The Industrious* are always priz’d,
The Idle are by all despis’d.”

Whenever *Tom* was asked to relate the Story of his progress in Life by those curious folk who were clamorous in congratulating him on what they called his uncommon *Good Luck*—and his extraordinary *Good Fortune*, &c., He would say—Stop!

“ *God directeth what Men call chance.*”

If you please, I can tell you in a few words, how you may obtain as easily as I did, all the Good, which you appear so much to admire my attainment of,—there was no conjuration, no mighty magic in it;—the means were neither Uncommon nor Extraordinary, but such as Providence has placed within the reach of every Honest Man, who has Common Sense. Mark me!

All that I have, I owe

“ Not to the possession of superior Abilities!

“ Not to the influence of powerful Patrons!!

“ Not to any Accidental events!!!

but simply and solely to my Irresistible Pioneers,

Persevering INDUSTRY, and Patient INTEGRITY,

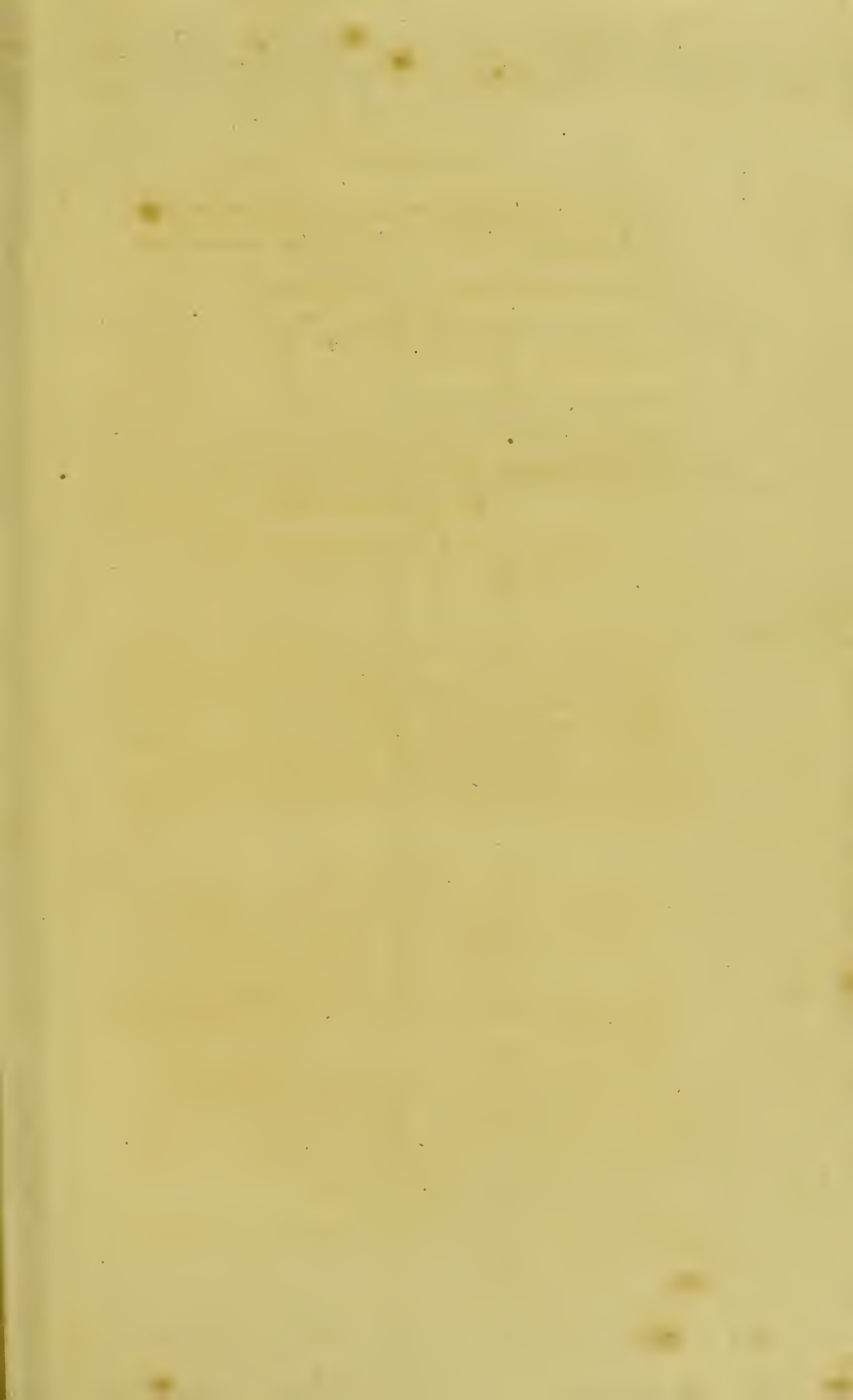
I am indebted for my acquaintance with them, entirely to my having early Learned, and Loved, and earnestly endeavoured to Keep

“ *GOD’S COMMANDMENTS,*”

and to my Good Mother’s making me learn by Heart

CHRIST’S SERMON ON THE MOUNT.

Matthew, ch. v. vi. vii.



ACCOUNT OF HOUSE-KEEPING.

[illegible]

From JANUARY the 1st to the 8th

From JANUARY the 9th to the 15th

[illegible]

Directions for Filling up the Pages of Accounts. *This first Double Page is given as an Example how to fill up the others, by writing the first week the Accounts or Sales up to the following Saturday, to which the Weekly Bills are made up. The following Weeks Accounts of Sales*

From JANUARY the 1st to the 29th 1822—

[illegible]

From JANUARY the 16th to the 22^d.

From JANUARY the 23rd to the 29th

[illegible]

entils on the Top Line of the First Column, and the Weeks under. The Year 1825, commencing on a Saturday, but will be as if from Saturday to Saturday, as it is customary for Tradesmen to make out their Bills up to Saturday, although they deliver on Monday.

ACCOUNT OF HOUSE-KEEPING.

[illegible]

From _____ the _____ to the _____ 182_____

[illegible]

From _____ the _____ to the _____

From _____ the _____ to the _____

A blank ledger page with a grid of columns and rows. The page is divided into four main vertical sections by three thick lines. The first section on the left is the widest. The second and third sections are narrow and contain three columns each. The fourth section on the right is the widest and contains three columns. The page is yellowed and shows signs of age.

From _____ the _____ to the _____ 182_____

[illegible]

From _____ the _____ to the _____

From _____ the _____ to the _____

A blank ledger page with a grid of columns and rows. The page is divided into several vertical columns of varying widths. The leftmost column is the widest, followed by a narrow column, then two more narrow columns, then a wide column, and finally a narrow column on the far right. The grid is composed of horizontal lines that create rows across the entire page. The paper is aged and yellowed, with some minor staining and a slightly uneven texture.

From _____ the ____ to the ____ 182 ____

[illegible]

From _____ the _____ to the _____

From _____ the _____ to the _____

[illegible]

From _____ the _____ to the _____ 1827 _____

[illegible]

From _____ the _____ to the _____

From _____ the _____ to the _____

[illegible]

From _____ the _____ to the _____ 182

[illegible]

From _____ the _____ to the _____

From _____ the _____ to the _____

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf from an old book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and faint horizontal ruling lines. A vertical line runs down the left side, creating a margin. The page is otherwise empty of any text or markings.

From _____ the _____ to the _____ 182 _____

[illegible]

From _____ the _____ to the _____

From _____ the _____ to the _____

A blank ledger page with a grid of columns and rows. The page is divided into several vertical columns of varying widths. The leftmost column is the widest, followed by a narrow column, then two more narrow columns, then a wide column, then another narrow column, and finally a wide column on the right. The grid is formed by thin, dark lines. The paper has a light beige or cream color, showing signs of age and slight discoloration. There are no markings, text, or numbers on the page.

From _____ the _____ to the _____ 182 _____

[illegible]

From _____ the _____ to the _____

From _____ the _____ to the _____

[illegible]

From _____ the _____ to the _____ 182_____

[illegible]

From _____ the _____ to the _____

From _____ the _____ to the _____

A blank ledger page with a grid of columns and rows. The page is divided into several vertical columns of varying widths. The leftmost column is the widest, followed by a narrow column, then a medium-width column, and finally a wide column on the right. Horizontal lines run across the page, creating rows. The paper is aged and yellowed, with some minor stains and a slightly textured appearance.

From _____ the _____ to the _____ 1822 _____

[illegible]

From _____ the _____ to the _____

From _____ the _____ to the _____

[illegible]

From _____ the _____ to the _____ 182_____

[illegible]

From _____ the _____ to the _____

From _____ the _____ to the _____

A blank ledger page with a grid of 10 columns and 20 rows. The columns are of varying widths, with the first column being the widest. The page is yellowed and shows signs of age.

Handwritten text at the top left, possibly a date or page number.

Vertical column of handwritten text on the left side, likely a list or index.

Vertical column of handwritten text on the right side, likely a list or index.

Handwritten text at the bottom left.

Handwritten text at the bottom right.

RECEIPTS OF EACH WEEK 182 —

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--|--|--|-----------------------|--|--|--|
| 1 st Week. | | | | Brought up. | | | |
| 2 ^d | | | | 28 th Week | | | |
| 3 ^d | | | | 29 th | | | |
| 4 th | | | | 30 th | | | |
| 5 th | | | | 31 st | | | |
| 6 th | | | | 32 nd | | | |
| 7 th | | | | 33 rd | | | |
| 8 th | | | | 34 th | | | |
| 9 th | | | | 35 th | | | |
| 10 th | | | | 36 th | | | |
| 11 th | | | | 37 th | | | |
| 12 th | | | | 38 th | | | |
| 13 th | | | | 39 th | | | |
| 14 th | | | | 40 th | | | |
| 15 th | | | | 41 st | | | |
| 16 th | | | | 42 nd | | | |
| 17 th | | | | 43 rd | | | |
| 18 th | | | | 44 th | | | |
| 19 th | | | | 45 th | | | |
| 20 th | | | | 46 th | | | |
| 21 st | | | | 47 th | | | |
| 22 nd | | | | 48 th | | | |
| 23 rd | | | | 49 th | | | |
| 24 th | | | | 50 th | | | |
| 25 th | | | | 51 st | | | |
| 26 th | | | | 52 nd | | | |
| 27 th | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| Carried up. | | | | Total. | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

MONTHLY AND ANNUAL

| 182__ | Butcher. | Baker. | Butterman. | Grocer. | Greengrocer. | Milk. | Washin |
|-----------------------------|----------|--------|------------|---------|--------------|-------|--------|
| January 1 to 29. | | | | | | | |
| January 29. to Feb'y 26. | | | | | | | |
| February 26 to Mar. 26. | | | | | | | |
| March 26 to April 23. | | | | | | | |
| April 23 to May 21. | | | | | | | |
| May 21 to June 18. | | | | | | | |
| June 18 to July 16. | | | | | | | |
| July 16 to Aug. 13. | | | | | | | |
| August 13. to Sep. 10. | | | | | | | |
| September 10 to Oct. 8. | | | | | | | |
| October 8 to Nov. 5. | | | | | | | |
| November 5. to Dec. 3. | | | | | | | |
| December 3 to 31. | | | | | | | |
| One Year. | | | | | | | |

Table to calculate Expenses, Income or Wages, by the Year, Month, Week and Day, from One Pound, to Five Hundred Pounds per Ann.

Table of Expenses, Income Wages &c by the Day, Week, Month and Year; from A Penny to A Pound per Day.

| Per Ann. | By Month. | | | By Week. | | | By Day. | | | By Day. | | | By Week. | | | By Month. | | | By Year. | | | |
|----------|-----------|----|----|----------|----|----|---------|----|---|---------|----|----|----------|----|----|-----------|----|---|----------|----|----|---|
| £ | £ | s | d | £ | s | d | r | £ | s | d | r | £ | s | d | £ | s | d | £ | s | d | | |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 80 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 10 | 5 |
| 2 | 0 | 3 | 40 | 0 | 9 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 10 | |
| 3 | 0 | 5 | 00 | 1 | 1 | 30 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 4 | 11 | 3 | |
| 4 | 0 | 6 | 80 | 1 | 6 | 20 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 9 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 8 | |
| 5 | 0 | 8 | 40 | 1 | 11 | 00 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 11 | 0 | 11 | 8 | 7 | 12 | 1 | |
| 6 | 0 | 10 | 00 | 2 | 3 | 30 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 6 | |
| 7 | 0 | 11 | 80 | 2 | 8 | 10 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 16 | 4 | 10 | 12 | 11 | |
| 8 | 0 | 13 | 40 | 3 | 1 | 00 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 0 | 18 | 8 | 12 | 3 | 4 | |
| 9 | 0 | 15 | 00 | 3 | 5 | 20 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 13 | 13 | 9 | |
| 10 | 0 | 16 | 80 | 3 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 5 | 10 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 15 | 4 | 2 | |
| 11 | 0 | 18 | 40 | 4 | 2 | 30 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 16 | 14 | 7 | |
| 12 | 1 | 0 | 00 | 4 | 7 | 20 | 0 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 18 | 5 | 0 | |
| 13 | 1 | 1 | 80 | 5 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 2 | 16 | 0 | 36 | 10 | 0 | |
| 14 | 1 | 3 | 40 | 5 | 4 | 30 | 0 | 9 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 54 | 15 | 0 | |
| 15 | 1 | 5 | 00 | 5 | 9 | 10 | 0 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 12 | 0 | 73 | 0 | 0 | |
| 16 | 1 | 6 | 80 | 6 | 2 | 00 | 0 | 10 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 15 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 91 | 5 | 0 | |
| 17 | 1 | 8 | 40 | 6 | 6 | 20 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 109 | 10 | 0 | |
| 18 | 1 | 10 | 00 | 6 | 11 | 10 | 0 | 11 | 3 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 16 | 0 | 127 | 15 | 0 | |
| 19 | 1 | 11 | 80 | 7 | 3 | 30 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 16 | 0 | 11 | 4 | 0 | 146 | 0 | 0 | |
| 20 | 1 | 13 | 40 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 0 | 164 | 5 | 0 | |
| 30 | 2 | 10 | 00 | 11 | 6 | 20 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 3 | 10 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 182 | 10 | 0 | |
| 40 | 3 | 6 | 80 | 15 | 4 | 20 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 3 | 17 | 0 | 15 | 8 | 0 | 200 | 15 | 0 | |
| 50 | 4 | 3 | 40 | 19 | 2 | 30 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 16 | 16 | 0 | 219 | 0 | 0 | |
| 60 | 5 | 0 | 01 | 3 | 1 | 00 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 4 | 11 | 0 | 18 | 4 | 0 | 237 | 5 | 0 | |
| 70 | 5 | 16 | 81 | 6 | 11 | 00 | 3 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 4 | 18 | 0 | 19 | 12 | 0 | 155 | 10 | 0 | |
| 80 | 6 | 13 | 41 | 10 | 9 | 30 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 273 | 15 | 0 | |
| 90 | 7 | 10 | 01 | 14 | 7 | 20 | 4 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 5 | 12 | 0 | 22 | 8 | 0 | 292 | 0 | 0 | |
| 100 | 8 | 6 | 81 | 18 | 9 | 20 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 5 | 19 | 0 | 23 | 16 | 0 | 310 | 5 | 0 | |
| 200 | 16 | 13 | 43 | 16 | 11 | 00 | 10 | 11 | 2 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 25 | 4 | 0 | 328 | 10 | 0 | |
| 300 | 25 | 0 | 05 | 15 | 10 | 20 | 16 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 6 | 13 | 0 | 26 | 12 | 0 | 346 | 15 | 0 | |
| 400 | 33 | 6 | 87 | 13 | 0 | 11 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 365 | 0 | 0 | |
| 500 | 41 | 13 | 49 | 12 | 3 | 31 | 7 | 4 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

The Column of Months in the above table, is calculated at the Ratio of only Twelve Months in the Year. If the yearly Wages be Guineas, instead of Pounds, for each Guinea, add one Penny to each Month, or One Farthing to each Week.

| TABLE OF RECEIPT = STAMPS. | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--|---|-----|---|----|-------------------------|--|---|----|
| Receipts. | | | | | | | | | |
| Amount to | | £ | £ | s | d. | Amount to | | £ | £ |
| 2 & under 5 | | — | — | 0 | 2 | 200 & under 300 | | — | 4 |
| 5 | | — | 10 | — | 0 | 300 | | — | 5 |
| 10 | | — | 20 | — | 0 | 500 | | — | 7 |
| 20 | | — | 50 | — | 1 | 1000 or upwards or | | | |
| 50 | | — | 100 | — | 1 | in bill of all demands. | | — | 10 |
| 100 | | — | 200 | — | 2 | | | | |

